PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,619—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. MASSILIA | 5,036 | G. W. Cockman. | 26th July |
| * ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Aug |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 9th " |
| * PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,287 | T. Leigh | 30th " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Sept. |
| * EGYPT | 7,912 | G. L. Lamborne | 13th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7,558 | K. H. Gordon | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,287 | T. Leigh | 27th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 1902. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich. | 4,119 | 1st Nov. 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 155. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | A. Calabrese | 4763 | 25th July |
| a & b MARIA VALERIA | C. Bellen | 4235 | 17th Aug |
| a NIPPON | Klausberger | 6500 | 25th Oct |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 155. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON | Klausberger | 6,500 | 30th July. |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

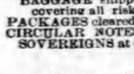
| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL | Baron Bretfeld | 2,771 | 22nd Aug., 1902 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1902.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,380 | M. Saporiti. | 15th Aug., 1902. |
| Doo. BALDUINO | 4,380 | E. Denegri. | 15th Sept., 1902. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,380 | M. Saporiti. | 16th Oct., 1902. |

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 605. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 1 year | " 907-8 | " 550 | |

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,431 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 4th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5 707 | Dupuy-Fromy | 31st July, 1902. |
| YARRA | 4.255 | Charbonnel | 28th Aug. 1902. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 25th Sept. 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 5,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other febrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

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is the most perfect BINOCULAR at the price for the RACES. As evidence of its

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The following Regiments are using the "FLAMIRION" for Field use :—

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| Cheshire Regt. | Central India Horse. |
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| Berar Vol. Rifles. | 25th Bombay Inf. |
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PRICE :—Rs. 35 Credit. Rs. 32 Cash. Complete with brown leather case, sling and belt fittings.

Special Rates for half dozen, dozen or more.

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The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

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DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

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GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

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| Manual of Homœopathy | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Homœopathic Guide, by Dr Luyties | 0 | 8 | 0 |
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| Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. | 4 | 0 | 0 |

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS,

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| A box of the 33 Specifics | 7 | 0 | 0 |
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| Guide for the same | 4 | 0 | 0 |

*N.B.*—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "GISELA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from MARSEILLES, etc. are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 10.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

IT is NOTIFIED that all RESTRICTIONS on TELEGRAMS to and from Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal and St. Helena have now been WITHDRAWN.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay 22nd July, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 152 of 1901.

SOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH.....Plaintiff.
vs.
NOWROJI NUSSERWANJI THUTHI.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1902, at the hour of 3o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following property:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, forming one portion or compartment in a chawl or range of seven houses or apartments and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate, lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street, as entered in the books of the Municipality otherwise called Bora Bazar within the Fort Walls of Bombay in the sub-district of formerly Fort and Colaba but now of Bombay and which said premises contain by admeasurement 90 square yards and one fifth of another square yard or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Public Parsee Bazar Street aforesaid, on the West by the property of Byramji Cursetji Bengali, on the North by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range formerly belonging to Sorabji Cowasji but now to Dinbai, widow of Cowasji Sorabji Pouwalla, and on the South by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, formerly belonging to Curetbai, wife of Nusserwanji Bomanji but now owned by Manockji Sorabji Pouwalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 29, and now under Ward No. 1564, and Street No. 114, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355, and New No. 5302, Old Survey No. 656, and New Survey No. 969, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowroji Nusserwanji Thuthi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11, Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1902, at 9-30 P.M.

W. BAXTER,
Hon. Secretary.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1902, at 6 p.m.

JOHN POLLEN,
JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th July, 1902.

NOTICE.

BABU KISHUN CHUND, Managing Director of the well-known GANESH FLOUR MILLS Co. Ltd., Delhi, will be in Bombay between MONDAY, the 21st, and FRIDAY, the 25th Instant, and can be seen after 4 P.M. every day at the firm of Messrs. PARAS RAM BHAGWAN DAS, Marwari Bazar, Bombay, on business relation.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE JAMES | Rs. | 300 only |
| RALEIGH GAZELLE | " | 220 " |
| GLOBE | " | 175 " |
| AMERICAN | " | 120 " |
| DUNLOP COVER | " | 18 " |
| DUNLOP airtube with valve | " | 7 " |

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

VATCHA BROS.

BOMBAY: 372 GIRGAUM.
41, MEADOW'ST. FORT.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt. Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARDES & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

SUBORDINATE FOREMAN WANTED in Boiler Shop. Apply RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS Byculla Iron Works.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE "MILLION" BOOTS and SHOES.—In Tan Leather only, Shoes Rs. 3. Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranted. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "257 J.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboliker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year Rs. 2 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Ixions, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Es l, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Narindas Vemlal.—155 bales of Presidency Mills reel yarn No. 6 1-2s, each bale of 400 lbs., flower tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram,
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 powerful flea-bitten grey arab, 14 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness,
1 handsome brown waler, 16 hands, 6 years, quiet in saddle and harness,

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs. Pearse and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, glass door almyras, Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one lady and one gent's bycicles, sewing machine by Singer and Co., &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated ware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolcadur Esmaljee Motiwalla—

Parcel No. 312.—1 bundle round pearls, 277 beads, about 152 chows.
Parcel No. 313.—7 bundles seed pearls, about 115 chows.
Parcel No. 325.—12 bundles fine undrilled pearls, 13079 beads, about 300 chows.
Parcel No. 329.—12 bundles fine undrilled pearls, 13125 beads, about 300 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD ON THE JUNCTION OF GRANT AND FALKLAND ROADS.

Under instructions from Mrs. Maria Thereza de Lima, the Administratrix de-bonis-non, with the will annexed of the late Anthony George de Ga, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground assessed under Act VI of 1851 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon (other than the zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2037), situate, lying and being at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,060 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 136 and 412, new Nos. 13362 and 13911, old Survey Nos. and new Survey No. 7377, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2,400 (3) and 2401, Street Nos 318A and 320, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the 10th Khetwady lane, on or towards the west by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, on or towards the north by Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, and partly by the property of Ardeshir Bomanjee Curseljee Dubash, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor. The said zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2,037 belongs to one Goolbai and the land on which the said zinc-roofed shop or tavern stands is being sold. The said land was leased to the said Goolbai by an indenture dated 8th December 1862 for 5 years from 1st January 1863, and under the said lease at the expiration of the term the said shop was to have been forthwith removed by the said Goolbai with power to the lessor to remove the same in default of removal by the said Goolbai. The term of the lease has expired and the said Goolbai is a mere monthly tenant of the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, of which printed copies can be had from the Auctioneers, application may be made to Messrs. Dadyaru and Ferreira, Solicitors for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Elphinstone Chawl, near the B. B. & C. I. R. Elphinstone Road Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboards, plated ware, crockery and glassware, nearly new, hand sewing machine, Army and Navy Carpenter's Lathe, American Stove, large size organ by Soundy, square piano by Richard Lemp, lady's and gent's bicycles, iron safe, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 11 CASES OF GINGER AND LEMON ESSENCES AND MUNYON'S SMALL REMEDIES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street—

11 cases of ginger and lemon essences by Clayton and Jovett, and about 100 dozen assorted Munyon's small remedies.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, oil paintings and steoraphs, Singer's hand sewing machine, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, carpenter's tools, etc., the property of W. MICHAEL, Esq., proceeded up-country.

The property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GAS AND OTHER FITTINGS AND GOOD WILL OF THE VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the furniture, fittings, glassware, crockery, platedware, gas fittings, provisions, perfumery, copper ice cream moulds, large size English ice box, large size stove, etc., of the Vienna Confectionary, also recipe of the different varieties of ice creams.

Full particulars will be given hereafter,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1902.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,
For Regular Customers,
Apply,
MESSRS GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Mogalsuri (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery; Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 42,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR RUFUS CAMERON, K.C.M.G.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest 15 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Karrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,5000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tannanrivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " 14,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | " 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ |
| " 1 Year | 5 " |
| " 6 Months | 4½ " |
| " 3 Months | 4 " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE
TUTORIAL MATRICULATION
AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

FOR

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 21.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | £95 3-8 | = | — 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £100 3-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £109 | = | do. |
| 2½ per cent. Govt. Securities | £84 15-16 | = | do. |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 1-2 | = | plus 1-8 |
| Do. 2 months hence | 24 7-16 | = | plus 1-4 |
| Do. New York | 58 | = | plus 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris, 25'16 | | = | plus 1-2 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20'48 1-4 | = | plus 1-4 |
| Do. New York | 4'27 7-8 | = | unchanged. |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | = | do. |
| Short London Bills | 2 1-2 | = | do. |
| Indian Bank Bills | 2 5-8 | = | do. |
| 3 months Fine Trade Bills | 2 7-8 | = | do. |
| 6 Do. Do. | 3 1-4 | = | plus 1-8 |
| Interest, day to day loans | 2 1-8 | = | unchanged. |
| Do. 7 day market loans | 2 1-4 | = | do. |

Freight Coals. Cardiff to Bombay 8s. 9d.
Copper Braziers £26-10.
Yellow Metal £26.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-3.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-7-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'22 | 4'15 | 4'22 | 4'25 |
| —2 | —2 | —1 | |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-Mar.** |
| 4'21 | 4'19 | 4'19 | 4'18 |
| —2 | —2 | —1 | —2. |
| **Mar.-Apl.** | | | |
| 4'18 | | | |
| —1 | | | |

**In New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 5,000 Bales. |
| Last year | 6,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | Nil. |
| Continent | 3,000 " |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 3-8 |
| Futures, month of July | 8'69 — 8 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 7'32 — 4 |
| Coffee | 5 3-8 plus 1-8 |

**In New Orleans—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 9 1-16 |
| Futures month of Sept. | 8'07 —8 |
| Do. Dec. | 7'32 —6 |

Closing tone quiet.
Goat skin sales opened to-day.
Madras at last sale rates.
Bombay 1½ higher.
Number of Goat skins offered 7,49,000
Do. Sheep do. 8,44,000
Linseed, 53s. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 21st July, 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,433 bales. |
| Wheat | 10,721 cwts. |
| Linseed | 630 " |
| Rapeseed | 3,705 " |
| Gingellyseed | 47 " |
| Poppyseed | 270 " |
| Groundnuts | 123 " |
| Castorseed | 3,307 " |
| Rice | 22,015 " |
| Myrabeliams | 981 " |
| Cottonseed | 1,091 " |

**Imports of Treasure.**

Silver Coin.....Rs. 1,60,000 ex s s Sirsa from Mauritius
Do. Bullion ...Rs. 1,52,545 ex s s Massilia from London
Do. do. ...Rs. 1,28,094 ex s s Nankin from Adelaide
Do. do. ...Rs. 84,544 ex s s Parramatta from Adelaide

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s 3 31-32 |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months' Sight | D. A. | 1s 4 1-8d |
| Do | 6 do | do | 1s 4 1-4d |
| French Francs | 3 do | do | 169 1-4 |
| Marks | 3 do | do | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days | Sight | 129 |
| Shanghai | 30 " | " | 171 1-2 |
| Japan | 30 " | " | 151 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98-0 |
| 1st Settlement | 97-15 |
| 2nd do. | 97-13 |

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th February | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 17th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 10th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 30th June | 4 | do. |

SEEDS,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone strong. Ready / Forward | 9 | 9 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward | 6 | 5 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward | 6 | 12 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward | 7 | 4 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. Ready / Forward | 8 | 8 |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready / Forward | 27 to 27 | 4, |

Liverpool opening telegram.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone—easier. | |
| Estimated sales | 10,000 |
| Total imports | 2,000 |

| July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'51 | 4'44 | 4'30 | 4'23 |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-March.** |
| 4'20 | 4'18 | 4'17 | 4'17 |
| **March-Apr.** | | | |
| 4'16 | | | |

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady. The enquiry for ready cottos in limited and a small business is reported. The Satta market is about Rs. 1 lower with very little doing.

SHARES—Steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | Rs. 1,240 plus D. |
| Manockjee Petit Mills | " 1,650 |
| Bombay Flour Mills | " 775 |
| Telephone Company | " 24 1-2 |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 95 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 3-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 64 15-16 |
| Bar Silver | 24 1-2 |

## THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool, July 4th:—

During this week the long awaited rains fell in Texas; they were greatly needed evidently, for the letters received by mail tell us that the plant was small, was beginning to turn yellow, and was fruiting prematurely.

Now the news is excellent, but to the general astonishment the Bureau Report, published last night, gives a condition of 84·7, against 95·1 for May; and Texas alone is responsible for a loss in condition of 22 per cent. This is enormous.

We had hoped to have a big crop next season, but it would seem that the idea of a bumper figure must be cast aside for the time being.

A colleague of ours in New York was already speapkin gof 11 3-4 millions as the probable figure. He was perhaps a trifle early with the estimate, but of course the figure was possible.

But it is realy too early to talk of estimates and all that can be said is we shall need a very large crop after three short ones.

Meanwhile what ought the article to do? Advance or decline?

Either is possible. If July and August give us unfavorable weather, the question will be:—What price shall we see for new crops? Will not 4d be too low and 4 1-4d. more reasonable?

To sell new crops at 4·16—4·20 seems to us a dangerous policy. Let us therefore watch closely the weather during the next three or four weeks. Every thing hinges on that.

But when we speak of the immediate wants of the spinning industry we must examine the present position of near cotton. We see spot sales daily of 12,000, even 19,000 bales, all either sent to mills, or taken by shippers for the continent quietly and without ostentation; and stocks of the ordinary qualities, which constitute the daily bread of the spinner are diminishing alarmingly.

Business is bad, says the English spinner (he is like the farmer, he always grumbles), and yet he goes quietly forward, buying largely; Why? because he needs the cotton.

And the continental spinner also complains perhaps with more reason, but he too has no, or very little, stock.

The position from the hold in point of view is an exceptionally strong one.

Liverpool is the only market possessing a stock of any importance, and the whole world is trying to get her share of it.

Under these circumstances, every thing is possible, we might see a very big advance in near months in two or three weeks, and if July and August are unfavorable to the growing crops we may also see an important rise in winter months.

Options, A-S single 8, double 16 points.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | S-O | " | 9 | " | 18 " |
| " | J-F | " | 13 | " | 25 " |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—July 20, at 23, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Geo A King, of a daughter.
RAJA—July 12, at Chainpur in Palamow, the Ranee of Raja Bhagawat Dayal Singh Bahadur, of a son.
ROBERTSON—July 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of James Robertson, of a son.

DEATH.

SUTTIE—July 16, at Silchar, Cachar, of sunstroke, Duncan Suttie, in his 35th year.


KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 0-30m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-15m., 7-7a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
FOOTBALL.
Rovers vs. Oxford L. I.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. B. A. Parekh of the Abkari Department, prosecuted Adella Franklin on a charge of selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th instant Inspector Parekh handed Mr. McLaughlin, who is also an Abkari Inspector, six marked rupees with necessary instructions. Mr. McLaughlin proceeded to the house of the accused in Suklaji Street with three of his friends and asked the accused for two bottles of beer and two pegs of whisky. This was supplied to Mr. McLaughlin and his friends, who then asked what price they had to pay. The accused demanded Rs. 3 and Mr. McLaughlin immediately handed her three of the marked rupees, which she put into her pocket. A signal was then given to Mr. Parekh, who was standing in the street and he and his assistants entered the room and asked the accused for the money paid by Mr. McLaughlin, which she immediately produced from her pocket. Her room upstairs was then searched and sixteen bottles of beer, two pints of champagne, and one bottle of gin were found. It was urged on behalf of the defence that Mr. McLaughlin and his friends were accomplices and therefore their evidence should not be accepted without corroboration in material particulars. The accused admitted that she had no license to sell liquor, but said she had not sold the liquor to Mr. McLaughlin and his friends, but had only treated them to it. The Magistrate held that there was nothing to show that Mr. McLaughlin in any way improperly induced the accused to sell him the liquor. He merely asked for the liquor and it was supplied to him on payment. His Worship convicted the accused and fined her Rs. 100 or in default ordered her to suffer one months' simple imprisonment.

## SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY A RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Appeal Court, composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, sat on Monday to consider the question of costs in the suit brought by Jethmull Ramanand and another against the East Indian Railway Company. An appeal by the latter from a decree of Mr. Justice Tyebji was allowed by their Lordships on a previous occasion; but the question of costs was reserved. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, allowed the appeal with costs throughout, except the costs of two of the issues, sixth and eighth, which were ordered to be borne by each party.

## EVIDENCE IMPROPERLY EXCLUDED.

MR. S. C. CHITNIS, First-Class Magistrate at Kolaba, in January last, convicted Bala Dharma and two others of mischief, and sentenced the first to pay fine of ten rupees, and the other two a fine of Rs. 40 each, or in default each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days. The accused, through the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, applied to the High Court for revision; and the application was considered on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The first accused was charged with mischief, under section 426 of the Penal Code and the other two with abetting the mischief. The Magistrate tried the case summarily; and the accused applied that the order of sentence of fine be reversed on the ground that the lower court did not properly weigh the evidence on both sides. It had drawn wrong inferences against the accused, and was wrong in not obliging witness No. 9 for the defence, a pleader, to disclose the statements made to him by the complainant, as there was no privilege under the circumstances. It was wrongly held by the Magistsate that accused Nos. 2 and 3 told their servant to throw katchra into the complainant's house.

Mr. Crowe, in giving their Lorship's judgment said: "This case comes before us on revision and it is contended by the Hon. Mr. Khare that the magistrate was in error in allowing the witness Bhikajee Balal to decline under cover of privilege to answer a question as to a statement made to him by the complainant. It appears that he had acted as a professional adviser to both the parties to this dispute, but it does not appear that the communication in question was made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as a pleader, so as to bring it within the scope of section 126 of the Evidence Act. The magistrate therefore was wrong in disallowing this evidence, and we must reverse the conviction and finding, and direct the case to be returned to the magistrate in order that the evidence improperly excluded may be admitted and a fresh finding recorded".

Their Lordships for the reasons above given reversed the conviction and finding and directed the case to be returned to the magistrate in order that the evidence improperly excluded may be admitted and a fresh finding recorded.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chanabhi, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramalpura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 82 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 119,416 | 99,022 | |
| Same date last year | 21 | 13 | 131 |

## MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 606 as against 36 during the previous week. Of the total number 37 died of plague which showed on increase of eleven over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 698 which included 101 deaths from plague.

## THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. V. A.

AN interesting game was played last evening on the Oval in connection with the Bombay Association Football League, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. V. A. In the first half the Gymkhana had the advantage of the wind and did all the pressing. Early on Reid, the Gymkhana left outside, got hold of the ball well up the field and banged it in, the B. V. A. Goal-keeper having no chance. The Gymkhana continued to play well after this success; their right back showed especially good form, and mainly by his efforts the ball was kept well up the field. Shortly before half-time Reid received the ball from centre and ran up with it right to the Goal-mouth. There his progress was arrested by the B. V. A. right back, who, trying to free the ball from such dangerous proximity to the B. V. A. citadel, had the misfortune to kick it with the back of his heel and the Goal-keeper being surprised it rolled softly into the net.

With a lead of two to nil the Gymkhana restarted the game against the wind, and they were soon driven back into their own quarters, danger, however again being averted by good kicking on the part of their right back. A melee in the goal-mouth nearly sent the ball through shortly afterwards, but the Gymkhana again got away and for ten minutes took up the offensive. As full time approached the B. V. A. got away several times, and gave Laggart some difficult shots to stop. However, he was quite equal to all emergencies, clearing in fine style. The following has the result :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gymkhana | 2 goals |
| B V.A | 0 goal |

Below we give the League Table :—

LEAGUE TABLE.

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Oxford Regtl. team | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bombay Rovers | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Telegraph Club | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| B V A | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| H M S Magdala | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |

In the table two points are given for a win, and one for a draw.

## AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India again assembled yesterday in the registered office of the Society in Dhun Castle, Clare Road, Byculla, and resumed their deliberations on several items on the agenda, some of which were adopted, while the others were rejected. Mr. T. H. Hayter presided. The rules regarding the Voluntary Sick Benedt Fund was after some discussion, modified. The proposal made by the Bhusawal Branch regarding the society standing ball for members was rejected as it was considered impracticable. The society next considered the following proposals from a trustee regarding the conditions of membership :—" That there is no provision made in the event of sore affliction incapacitating the bread winner from employment involving impecunious circumstances: and that an intermediate scale be adopted for members drawing in between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 The subscription should be a rupee and the benefits should be correspondingly increased." It was resolved that a sliding scale should be adopted with corresponding benefits, and that all applications for such benefits should be made in writing to the branch secretaries. To prevent cheating or loss to the Society, it was also agreed that members rising from one scale to another should serve the term of probation in the new class. The proposal from the Saharanpur Branch that a loan association be started in connection with each of the branches of the Society was thrown out. The Society also rejected the proposal made by the same branch that a small sum be paid monthly to branch secretaries in the way of a honorarium. The proposal from the Nagpur Branch regarding the construction of a building for the Society was postponed to next yearly meeting. The soldier question was then brought forward for discussion. Mr. Balfour made a speech in the course of which he recapitulated the views expressed by him last year at Bangalore. There was a consensus of opinion among the members that this important question should be allowed to go on and that subscription, if possible, should still be got in. The next business transacted by the Society was the appointment of auditors. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine had offered for re-election and they were unanimously reappointed. The meeting then proceeded to appoint a station for the next yearly meeting, and after considerable discussion Allahabad was elected for the purpose. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund scheme was the next business on the agenda. The members considered this to be a too gigantic matter to be discussed and decided at once. It was therefore put off to the next yearly meeting. Discussion on amendments and alterations of the rules was the proceeded with. Some of the amendments were accepted while the other were rejected. The meeting then adjourned till this morning.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 12th July.

Albert Harlow Silver, office assistant, and Alfred Butterworth, mill manager, Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for improvements in or relating to sights for military and other rifles, guns and other fire-arms.

Harry Smith Wainwright, locomotive engineer, of Alfred House, Ashford, Kent, England, for improvements in locomotives.

John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, 2, St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Scotland for improvements in water tube boilers.

John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, of 2, St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Scotland for improvements in water tube boilers.

Joshua Joseph Green, gentleman, of Shreveport Caddo, state of Louisiana, United States of America, for improvements in the art of removing fibre from cotton seed.

Julius Lewy, manufacturer, of 22, Langestrasse, Frankfurt a-Mein, in the empire of Germany, for an improvement in illuminants such as are used for making candles and the like.

John Haviland, solicitor, of 2, St. Giles square, in the town and county of Northampton, Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St. Peters Chambers, Bournemouth, Hampshire, and John Farmer, engineer, lately of 24, Herriet street, now of 217, Kenmure street, in the county of the city of Glasgow, all in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in and relating to appliances for elevating and discharging or conveying grain and the like.

John Douglas, chief draughtsman, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Secunderabad, Deccan, for improvements in railway carriages and other vehicles, to be called "Douglas patent floating vehicles."

Samuel Telford Dutton, engineer, of Calcutta for improvements in interlocking of points and signals of railways.

## NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

WRITING from Bhownagar, our correspondent says:—The Rajsaheb of Dhragandra has erected a capital theatre of his own, being fitted with gas and styled the "Grand Royal Theatre". A play "Kara of Chitod" was performed on Saturday last. The scenery is very rich, the "Drop Scene" being sent for from Vienna especially.

The magistrate of Songad sentenced Ramchadra to five days' imprisonment for having travelled on the B. G. J. P. line without a ticket.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. TONKIN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day 10-30 a. m., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Tonkin from the Victoria Dock shed No. 10. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10-15 a. m., sharp. Third class, deck passengers, native servants and ayahs, must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 9-15 a. m., with all their baggage :—

FOR COLOMBO.—Mr E M Mennie

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr Siro Amedee — Mr and Mrs J C Wadia

FOR SAIGON.

Mr and Mrs Balmann and 2 children — Mr Maurice Auter

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr Favre — Mr Alavaill
Mr Auge and 2 children — Mr and Mrs Coulonnier
Mrs Natilvel and 3 children — Mrs Depardieu
Mr Hurdin — Mrs Moreau and 2 children
Mr Danoy — Mr and Mrs Camoni
Mr Guasco — Miss Nicolas

FOR HONGKONG.

Mrs H Ruttonjee and servant — Mrs Patel and 4 children
Mr and Mrs J H Ruttonjee — Mr B Mullan

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mr Laloscs — Mr and Mrs Bonnertz

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr L Mussof — Mr A Majelbert

## A BOISTEROUS MEETING OF PARSIS.

A MEETING of subscribers to the fund for giving a religious education to Zorosstrian children, was held in the hall of the Sir Jemsetjee Parsi Benevolent Institution on Monday evening, which, in point of boisterousness, irregularity, and indecorum, may be said to beat all previous records even among natives. Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetji Mody, who is the honorary secretary to the fund, had called the meeting in response to the requisition addressed to him by some of the subscribers to the fund. The commencement of the proceedings was marked by a disposition to be disorderly and unruly on the part of some of those present, and there were evidently two camps of antagonists, one of them ostensibly bent on mischief and frustrating the object of the requisitionists, for which the meeting was called. The first bone of contention was the selection of a chairman, and each party desired to have a chairman who was thought to be most likely to favour its views. A large majority was disposed to elect Shums-ul Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, but the rest were bent upon electing another chairman. In the discussion on this point, and throughout the rest of the proceedings, the partisans on each side accosted each other with a running fire of uncout and unparliamentary expressions. The attempt of the secretary to count the votes in favour of Dastur Dorab's election as chairman, was sought to be frustrated by repeated calls to count the votes over again. The majority were clearly in favour of Mr. Dastur, but the tactics of the other section prevented the voice of the majority from being heard or given effect to. Polls were demanded, which served as signal for creating fresh uproar and tumult. In deference to the wishes of the majority Mr. Dastur Dorab took the chair and attempted to open the proceedings, but notwithstanding repeated attempts, failed to obtain a hearing. He was prevented from addressing the meeting or obtaining a hearing. Another gentleman was proposed as chairmen, but he waived the honour in favour of Mr. Dastur Dorab, and asked his supporters to be orderly and allow the business to proceed. But his counsel fell upon deaf ears. The boisterous element demanded counting of the votes; and anon, changing their tactics, they demanded polls. No business could be transacted. Croupes were formed here and there; and each group wrangled among themselves on points irrelevant to the purpose for which the meeting had been called. The chairman seemed to be unable to extricate himself from the tumult and confusion which met him on every side. He tried to appease the disputants, but his efforts were fruitless. At last, he was most reluctantly compelled to dissolve the meeting without doing any business.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1902.

THE tenders for the Port Trust Debenture Loan amounting to Rs. 22,500 at and over Rs. 100-10-0 have been accepted in full. The balance of the Loan Rs. 13,27,500 has been distributed pro rata amongst those who tendered at Rs. 100-9-0. The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 100-9 0'5.

## BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-quarters, Poona, 18th July.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

24th Baluchistan Infy—Capt H F Walters 2nd in Command 26th Baluchistan Infy is transferred in the same capacity vice Major C W Jacob transferred to 26th Baluchistan Infy.

26th Baluchistan Infy—Major C W Jacob 2nd in Command 24th Baluchistan Infy is transferred in the same capacity and will remain seconded whilst employed as Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps vice Capt H F Walters transferred to 24th Baluchistan Infy.

Capt J Parker 2nd Double Company Commander is appointed Offg 2nd in Command vice Major C W Jacob seconded.

37th Baluch Lt Infy—Capt W M Southey 2nd Double Company Commander to be offg 2nd in Command vice Major M J Tighe D S O proceeded to England with the Indian Contingent dated 24th May 1902.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

24th Baluchistan Infy—Capt A T Rowlandson 2nd Double Company Commander 36th Baluchistan Infy is transferred in the same capacity and will remain seconded whilst employed as Asst Instr Mounted Infy School Poona vice Capt J Parker transferred to the 26th Baluchistan Infy.

Capt W J Mitchell Double Company Officer and Adjutant, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem and to remain seconded whilst Adjutant to fill vacancy caused by transfer of Capt A T Rowlandson seconded.

Lieut B F R Holbrooke (seconded) and Lieut C H K Chauncy Double Company Officers to move up in grade accession.

Lieut J Macpherson D S O Double Company Officer to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem vice Capt W J Mitchell seconded.

26th Baluchistan Infy—Capt J Parker 2nd Double Coy Commdr 24th Baluchistan Infy is transferred in the same capacity vice Capt A T Rowlandson transferred to 24th Baluchistan Infy.

Capt A W Chitty Double Coy Officer and Adjutant to be 4th Double Coy Commdr pro tem and to remain seconded whilst Adjutant to fill vacancy caused by the transfer of Major C W Jacob seconded.

Lieut A L Barrett, Double Company Officer to be 4th Double Company Commdr pro tem vice Capt C W Chitty seconded.

This cancels that part of Bombay Command Order No. 183 dated 27th March 1902 relating to Capts A T Rowlandson, W H Wooldridge, S Paul, and C Godfrey.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt D Harvey is posted to the Deesa Dist and appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Deesa, as a temporary measure.

Lieut Col A W Bayly C B D S O per from ed the duties of Asst Qr Mr Genl Bombay Command in addition to his own duties as Asst Adjt Genl B'bay Command from 12th to 25th June 1902.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps—2nd Lieut P Ashfield 7th Bombay Pioneers 2nd Lieut A Marjoribanks attached 19th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is posted to the Bombay Command and will, on arrival in India be attached as supernumerary to the Battalion specified with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps—2nd Lieut F E Hunt Royal Lancaster Regt to the 2nd Batln Connaught Rangers.

The following appointments and transfer have been ordered :—

Lieut Col and Brevet Col W H Suart from Comdg Royal Horse Artillery Mhow to Half pay List.

Lieut M A Girdlestone from (late No 18 Co Western Dn) Royal Garrison Arty to Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Lieut W P Bennett from No 77 Co late No 11 Co Eastern Dn) Royal Garrison Artillery to No 7 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Arthur Sir A
Asser Mr O
Anderson Lieut M H
Ahuya Mr H S
Ali Mr S A
Alexander Capt
Aga Mr
Barry Rev and Mrs W J
Burrows Mr A H
Booth Mr and Mrs
Billimoria Mr A R
Bahrel Mr A E
Bainbridge Capt W F
Clark Mr and Mrs T A
Cunningham Mr A
Colan Capt and Mrs W R T
Courage Lieut B E A
Carroll Capt J F
DeGruchier Mr F
Dawson Mr and Mrs
Davenport Major
Day Mrs
Drummond Lieut F W
David Capt E F
Drimmie Mr F
Faulkner Mr E H
Gore Lieut Col S J
Glen Mr R
Gage Lieut J S D
Hanley Mr M
Horne Miss
Hawkins Col
Hewett Mr and Mrs
Hood Capt E F
Heastey Capt
Horne Capt R N
Hunt Lieut W M
Jennings Mr C
Keogh Mr W P
Kirkpatriok Lieut Col
King Mr W U
Lowe Vety Lieut
Logan-Hone Major T C
Lumsden Major P J
Loch Mr and Mrs S G
Mitchell Mr W
Mills Mrs J C
Morley Miss
Moir Mr J
McLellan Mr
More-Molyneux Miss
More-Molyneux Miss F
Murphy Capt C R
Mudaliar Raja Sir E R
Mudaliar Mr C S P
Malcolm Major
Millar Mr D
Mcobraja Mr C T
Marsden Mr E
Jainprise Capt C A
Nissen Mr T S
Narrie Major
Nash Mr P A M
Peterson Mrs J
Poingdestre Major A
Pechey Mr W P
Pettey Capt
Petrie Mr
Rice Mr H G
Russ Mr S
Richter Capt W J
Swagnana Mr P N
Smith Lieut B
Short Mr J
Stewart Lieut R B
Smallwood Mr E
Stevenson Mr S J
Stevenson Mr G
Tucker Capt E F G
Trevail Mr Mrs and inft
Thomson Mr A G
Tate Capt G
Underwood Rev R
Woolston Mr J
Waiki Miss
Wallis Mr J E
Watson Major R C
Walker Capt J N
Watson Mr E


## HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.


## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 22.

TUESDAY.—The depression in the Gangetic plain has given light to moderate rain in the United Provinces and south east Punjab and heavy rain in the adjacent districts of central India. Nowgong has received 9 inches, Saugor 4, Sutna 2 1-2, Agra, Meerut, Delhi 2, Simla, and Mussoorie 1 1-2 inches. Rain has been light in Assam Bengal and on the west coast. No rain fallen in Gujarat. Light showers have fallen in the Deccan and on the east coast and light to moderate showers in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore and Sambalpur have received 2 1-2 inches. The depression in the Gangetic plain is still in existence and showers will probably continue over the same area and may extend into East Rajputana. Winds have increased in strength in North Konkaon and Gujarat but remain light and unsteady at Malabar.

### THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Austrian Lloyd and S. N. Co's steamer Gisela, Captain A. Calabrese, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta experienced strong monsoon and high sea in the Bay of Bengal and moderate wind with heavy sea on the Malabar coast.

### THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

JULGAUM-JAMOA, JULY 21.

We have had no rain during the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning and the weather is dry, clear, somewhat sunny and a light wind is blowing.

Standing cotton plants are growing advantageously The Jowari sowing is in full swing.

BASEIN, JULY 21.

The weather has cleared up and the present sunshine is just what was required after the late rain.

AMRAOTI, JULY 21.

The weather is slightly cloudy to-day.

AKOT, JULY 20.

The weather has been fine and clear since last night and no rain has fallen.

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Barsi.—Telegraphs on 22nd instant. Rainfall of 50 cents. Weather cloudy.

Jubbulpur.—Telegraphs on 22nd instant. Rainfall of 2·78 inches. Weather showery. Prospects of the crop are generally favourable.

Delhi.—Telegraphs on 22nd instant. Rainfall of 2,24 inches. Weather threatening.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | | Kepl'ade. | | Fort. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cs. | In. | Cts |
| Previously registered | 18 | 10 | 24 | 73 | 22 | 39 | 23 | 44 |
| Tuesday, 22nd July | 0 | 12 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 09 | 0 | 08 |
| Total | 18 | 22 | 24 | 92 | 22 | 48 | 23 | 52 |
| Total fall to July 22nd 1901 | 53 | 99 | 46 | 02 | 49 | 19 | 42 | 80 |
| Total fall to July 22nd 1900 | 32 | 56 | 31 | 42 | 30 | 98 | 31 | 35 |

### RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 21 | 07 |
| July 22nd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. | 0 | 33 |
| Total | 21 | 40 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY, 1902.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·473 | E | 5 | 108·9 | 83·9 | 77 | ... | 1·35 | —4·37 |
| Sirsa | 29·478 | SSE | 5 | 102·8 | 82·1 | 60 | ... | 2·15 | —2·48 |
| Delhi | 29·553 | Calm | 5 | 93·2 | 76·5 | 91 | 2·07 | 10·49 | ×0·47 |
| Agra | 29·538 | NW | 2 | 92·5 | 76·9 | 95 | 1·91 | 8·79 | —1·99 |
| Cawnpore | 29·489 | E | 6 | 87·3 | 79·1 | 87 | 0·29 | 42·3 | —7·71 |
| Allahabad | 29·483 | SSE | 7 | 91·6 | 79·3 | 85 | 0

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1902.

## BOMBAY AND ITS PEOPLE.

An increasing tendency is noticeable to make official reports more palatable to the general reader and to none does this remark apply more forcibly than to the Census reports. That prepared by Mr. Edwardes on the census of the town and island of Bombay was a work of distinct literary merit. Mr. Enthoven's report on the statistical survey of the province is not less charmingly written. It is a tendency in the right direction, for as the proper study of mankind is man, official and authentic treatises and documents concerning him should be in such attractive shape as will impel the indifferent to peruse them, and to become familiar with their fellow creatures. Mr. Enthoven be it noted is an enthusiastic admirer of Bombay and holds that for natural beauty of scenery it can safely challenge comparison with any province in India. The reader who has yet to make the acquaintance of its stately harbours and picturesque coast-line, rich in the gorgeous colouring of a brilliant sea, breaking on white sands beneath the shade of drooping palms or grey green casuarinas, or who has never seen the purple line of the Ghats sinking into sombre silence in the failing light of the setting sun, cannot hope to acquire a knowledge of its charms from the pages of his report Mr. Enthoven modestly admits, for it deals primarily with the dry bones of a statistical survey. At all events Mr. Enthoven lets the reader know that the charms are there to reward those who search for them, and having done thus much he has done all that can be expected of him. He brings in his facts and figures thus attractively and administers them like the powder in a spoonful of jam. Bombay Presidency and its feudatories cover an area of 188,745 square miles exclusive of the eighty square miles which form the outlying settlement of Aden separated from Bombay by sixteen hundred miles of sea. In Aden is included Sheikh Othman and Perim island. The population of the whole Presidency is roughly twenty-five and a half millions, of which British territory claims eighteen and a half, and nearly seven millions are residents of Native States. The settlement of Aden has a population of forty-four thousand. The mean density of British territory is 151 to the square mile, while the feudatories support only 105 to the same area. In Sind, of course, the density is least, for much of the country "is a sandy desert, a dreary plain broken only by an occasional line of sandhills," unfit at present for human habitation, and its density is only 68 to the square mile.

In his chapter on the urbanisation of the people, Mr. Enthoven shows that they have no marked tendency at present to desert the countryside in favour of a town life. And he does not think we are in any danger of hearing the cry of "back to the land" now so familiar in Europe. He thinks the conditions of housing in large cities, for one thing, are not of a nature to induce such a move even under the temptation of gaining a considerable rise in wages. A famine has a tendency to drive villagers to big centres of trade in search of work. On the other hand, few of the towns were fortunate enough to escape severe epidemics of plague in the last few years. In the face of these opposing circumstances therefore, the Census Commissioner finds it difficult to arrive at any conclusion concerning the progress of urbanisation; anyhow the percentage does not differ materially from that recorded in 1881. The great increase in the proportion of urban residents in the Guzarat districts appears to be due to the decrease in the rural population directly traceable to mortality in the famine. But Mr. Enthoven finds in the present state of the villagers testimony not unfavourable to British rule. In the famines which are known to have occurred before the advent of the British, it was usual for many villages to be deserted by the starving peasantry, who left their homesteads in search of relief and never returned. In village records they are shown as "be-chiragh", that is without light. How many lights would have been extinguished in the famines of the last few years the Commissioner does not attempt to compute. Discussing the movement of the population, he shows that only an inconsiderable portion of the decrease can be attributed to emigration of either home-born or foreign-born during the decade. But there is nothing in the statistics tending to explain, by movement of the population, the falling off in the totals for the Presidency. Mr. Enthoven finds it difficult to avoid a suspicion that the increase of population in many cities since 1872 is an indication of prosperity, however marred in recent years by temporary checks due to epidemic diseases. The erection of factories in a city, is not, he thinks, usually followed by a reduction in the earnings of the labouring classes, nor can the inducements which draw workers from the North-Western Provinces to the cities of this Presidency consist mainly in the offer of a decreased rate of wages?

The chapter on religion and sect is one of the most remarkable in the report. Mr. Enthoven thinks that those acquainted with the numerous, religious sects existing in England and America will not be disposed to be surprised at the length of the list given under the main religion Hindu. "The plastic nature of its doctrines", he remarks, "must tend to facilitate diversity of creed. If, as we know to be the case, sects can be formed at the present day in Western nations, possessing a liberal measure of education, which rest on the doctrine of the immortality of the founder, it seems probable that, were a sufficiently enthusiastic progenitor to be forthcoming, it would be possible to establish a sect for the worship of a motor-car or a penny whistle". Sects are almost countless in India, but the limit of time allotted for the completion of the work of the census did not permit of enquiries being conducted into the nature of the tenets of these numerous sects. Some of them he describes fairly fully. But for the whole of them it will be necessary to wait for the report of the Ethnological Survey of the Presidency which is now in progress. As the most noticeable religious feature of the last decade, Mr. Enthoven draws attention to the very large increase in Christians, who show an advance of 29 per cent. on the number registered in 1891. Kaira, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad and Kolhapur are the centres where the greatest progress has been made. To effect this increase it appears that no less than twenty-seven missions and societies are at work. The growth of Christianity in Kaira—by 1,000 per cent.—is shown to be the result of the work of the Salvation Army which now numbers five thousand soldiers in the district, while the American Mission and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are largely responsible for the numerous converts in Ahmednagar. In counting up the Christians, a singular blunder was discovered. Fortunately it does not greatly affect the net results but it seems that in the Bansda State nine persons were classed as Christians who were the offspring of Parsi men and aboriginal women. Not being either Hindu or Parsi, they were put down as "half-caste" by religion which was in due course translated into "Eurasian" and so became Christian. Mr. Enthoven mentions "a new sect" of Pro-Boers, entered on some of the census papers, but he is of opinion that it is rather the result of a slip in writing up the schedules, the entry being obviously intended to come in the column for "infirmities".

THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

One of the most notable statements in a Government resolution issued yesterday, on the report of forest administration in the Bombay Presidency during last year amounts to a condemnation of the measures taken to protect the forests from fire. That any cause exists for complaint on this subject is not the fault of the forest officers, but of the system under which they are obliged to work. "The characteristics of the system of fire protection in this Presidency as compared with other provinces," says the resolution, "are a very low rate of expenditure per square mile, a high percentage of area attempted and a high proportion of failure to that area". In other words the system is cheap and is consequently inefficient, and it is satisfactory to find that Government recognise so much. The immediate reason for these observations is found in the result of the attempts to protect small areas in the northern circle and the effort in the central circle to safeguard at a comparatively small cost the whole area of forest. In neither case has any great success been achieved, but of the two systems, the Government now prefer that efforts should be directed to securing the protection of small areas of valuable forest. On this point it is observed that the successful protection for a term of years of a comparatively small area of valuable forest appears to be of greater importance than imperfect protection of a larger area, of which perhaps only an inconsiderable proportion enjoys any lengthy immunity. The phraseology of a Government resolution was scarcely needed to emphasise this fact, but its recognition by the authorities should lead to greater protection as a result of a more liberal policy of forest expenditure. Forest officers are required to supply information in future regarding the areas protected for seven years or more. In Thana Mr. Orr has made the villagers jointly responsible for forest fires starting in the neighbourhood of their villages, but apparently no great result has yet appeared from the measure, for Government express a doubt as to whether it has yet been sufficiently tried. Early in the year new rules for the preservation of game were provisionally adopted, and it is believed that besides achieving the object for which they were framed they will assist in the protection of the forests. Under these rules native shikaris will have fewer opportunities of causing damage by fire either accidentally or otherwise. It is further proposed that the system of giving rewards to men who aid notably in preventing fires, which has been found desirable in Sind, shall be extended to the Presidency proper. From the Government's observations regarding offences against the forest laws, it is noted that the trouble which occurred at Sukhur has engaged the attention of the Commissioner in Sind. In Belgaum dissatisfaction was caused by the temporary closure of the forests in the Kod range, and Government observe that it is presumed the Collector has satisfied himself that this measure is still warranted by the necessity for husbanding the grazing resources. While the system of levying grazing fees instead of impounding cattle has been found successful in Kolaba, the Collector of Bijapur considered it demoralizing. Government do not share that view, holding that the system could not have been properly explained, and they urge that the experiment should be given a fair trial before it is condemned. The resolution concludes with an acknowledgment of the good work done by the officers of the Department during the year, and special reference is made to the service of Mr. Desai whose lengthly official career was recently terminated by his retirement.

SPORT AND THE DELHI CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Sport in all its branches, it is clearly evident from the elaborate preparations that are being made, will be one of the chief attractions at Delhi next January. With the exception of a race meeting, which it has been found impossible to engineer, owing to there being no race course or the means of making one, exponents of all the principal branches of sport will find a fair field and no favour in the different tournaments and competitions which are in course of organisation. There is indeed a danger that these tournaments and competitions will completely monopolise the entire attention of the larger portion of the vast assemblage that is expected to be present, and that everything else, including the big State functions, will be subordinate in point of interest. Any way, the month of January at Delhi is likely to live long in the memories of Indian sportsmen, marking as it will the greatest event in the annals of sport in this country. Ten days have to be got through somehow or other, and it has been very wisely decided to devote as much of this time as possible to athletic competitions. Gorgeous pageantries and resplendent ceremonials are all very well in their way, but they can sometimes be overdone, which we are glad to see is not likely to happen at Delhi. Besides the big polo tournaments, various other competitions of spectacular interest are being arranged for the occasion, chief among which will be riding, jumping, and tent-pegging competitions, a football tournament, and a hockey tournament. The competition in riding and jumping will be by sections, and will be open to non-commissioned officers and men of all British and mounted volunteer corps also including Horse and Field Artillery. The tent-pegging competition will be by sections, and will be open to non-commissioned officers and men of every regiment of native cavalry and Imperial Service troops. In each case the first prize will be a handsome cup presented by the Viceroy, and there will also be money prizes. The football tournament (Association) will be open to all British troops serving in India; and the hockey tournament will be open to all native troops; and in both cases the first prize will again be a handsome cup presented by the Viceroy, besides money prizes. Cricketers, too, will not be forgotten, and not the least attractive part of the sporting programme will be a match which the Calcutta Cricket Committee hope to arrange between an All India team and the team of Oxford University Authentics, who, we are glad to announce will definitely tour in India next cold weather. The Authentics leave England by the first mail leaving in October, and as the team will include among other well-known players F. G. Clayton, L. C. H. Palairet, P. C. Baker, J. H. Brain, F. H. Hollins, K. J. Key and it is hoped P. F. Warner, the great match at Delhi will be worth travelling hundreds of miles to see.

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At the special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, the Draft Administration Report of the Board for the year ending 31st March last, was adopted with certain modifications.

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The statement of the traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 7th June 1902, was Rs.4,735; showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 532; total earnings from 1st January to 7th June 1902, Rs. 92,780; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,088.

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The statement of the traffic of the Tapty Valley Railway for the week ending 7th June 1902, was Rs. 15,738; showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 600; total earnings from 1st January to 7th June 1902, Rs. 4,63,869; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,69,569.

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Experiments have been made in the Agra Laboratory with a view to testing how far the lime in whitewashed walls was capable of neutralising the acid solutions of sublimate ordinarily used for plague disinfection. It was found that the sublimate was not likely to be neutralised if the lime-washing had been carried out more than a month previously.

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We quoted the other day, says the "Pioneer", statistics showing that even the cotton trade with China had not been adversely affected by the fixity of exchange, and the figures just published, showing the spinning and weaving in Indian mills for the month of April, indicate that the revival of trade, which began at the close of the China troubles and the passing of famine conditions in India, still continues. Comparing the output for the last three years in the month of April, we find that the quantity of yarn spun has grown from just under 25 million pounds to 49 1-4 millions and that the quantity of woven goods has jumped from 6 1-4 to 10 1-4 million pounds. The increase in the production of white and coloured goods noted in connection with the trade statistics of India is very marked, having grown from 1,025,412 lbs. in April, 1900, to 1,403,942 lbs. in April of this year.

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Primary education in Lower Bengal is threatening to prove a huge failure. The disappearance during last year of two thousand Primary schools, with a decrease of twenty times that number of boys, is a sign unmistakeable showing which way the wind is blowing. There are reasons to believe that the chief cause of this remarkable decline is not the plague, the floods and agricultural depression, as the Director of Public Instruction thinks, but a loss of faith in the efficacy of the instruction imparted. The boy from the Primary School who is generally the son of the peasant or the artizan, possessed as the Babu of the village, and makes himself objectionable by his dislike for the ancestral mode of livelihood. If the improved system of Primary instruction about to be introduced in Bengal is expected to be popular, its promoters may be disappointed, for the prejudice created against school-going among the masses is too deep to be uprooted quickly.

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The native press, which is so solicitous for the welfare of Indian emigrants to South Africa might well spare some of its anxiety, says the "Civil and Military Gazette" for the Indian coolies in Madagascar and other French colonies. Complaints as to the harsh treatment of Indians in Reunion have long been rife, but no one in India seems to be particularly interested in the matter. Even greater is the apathy in regard to the Indian's lot in Madagascar, which is probably a good deal worse than in Reunion. From the resolution of the Government of Madras on emigration during the past year, we find that "no less than 738 persons were shipped from Pondicherry for Madagascar as passengers, though they were in reality emigrants, and that 126 of them returned to Pondicherry in a pitiable state from diseases contracted in the plains." Nothing is said as to the fate of the rest, but it is quite likely that these refugees were the luckiest of the whole number. Now it is well known that the French recruiting agents are not at all particular as to the nationality of their recruits. In fact their operations frequently extend far into British territory. It would be interesting to know how many of these Pondicherry "emigrants" were British subjects. Here is a question that might well engage the interest of the native press. But apparently a coolie may be done to death without a protest in a French dependency, while in a British colony he may not be pushed off the pavement without shrieks of indignation from the Indian newspapers.

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The Kansas wheat harvest is so great that there are not enough reapers to gather in the grain, and much of it is rotting on the ground. A record-breaking yield is expected.

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Herr Berger, the Pan-German leader in the Austrian Reichsrath, had his right ear cut off during a duel with a political opponent on July 2nd. Two doctors who were present immediately sewed the ear on again.

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A great submarine volcanic eruption is reported from the Azores, owing to which the cable between the islands of Fayal and Pico has been destroyed. Glowing rocks are described as having been hurled from the sea high into the air.

## THE MILITARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

[BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAUDE, LATE R.E.]

The organization of a great army is not such a simple matter as the civilian is apt to imagine. Apart from its magnitude, many times greater than any of our commercial undertakings, it has to be administered both efficiently and economically under two sets of conditions as wide apart as the Poles, and which may alternate unexpectedly at any moment. In peace time economy and efficiency both make for centralization; in war exactly the opposite tendencies prevail, and to adjust the transition from the one state to the other is a problem in human dynamics that no nation as yet has satisfactorily solved. On paper these systems may attain perfection; in practice human nature asserts itself, and friction and mistakes arise, precisely as they have recently done in our own case in South Africa, though the conditions in Europe are of far greater simplicity and admit of almost exact calculation beforehand. Though Prussia had a start in this game of a whole military generation when the war of 1870 broke out, yet her officers actually made more mistakes in proportion to the numbers of men employed and the area operated over in the first three weeks of the campaign than we in the first three months, and this although the theatre of war was close at hand, and had been made the special subject of study for years in advance. Imagine the South Western Railway compelled, like an army, to keep up the whole of its staff and plant (designed for their own gradients) ready to take up a strain like the Jubilee Review traffic, at an unknown moment in the future, but constrained by a most economical body of directors never to work an engine up to its full capacity, and allowed only a very partial mobilization for a few days every autumn; then picture what would happen if, when the strain at last came, the whole body, rolling-stock and all, were detailed to work the North Western and Caledonian traffic in competition with the East Coast route. The local coroners would have their hands full, I fancy, writes Lieut-Colonel Maude in the "Pall Mall Gazette".

THE SOURCE OF OUR TROUBLES.

Our troubles all spring from the circumstances under which the transition from long to short service was effected thirty years ago. Other nations had the change forced upon them by defeat, and the pressure of exasperated public opinion made reforms comparatively easy in execution. We were under no such pressure of calamity, and the need for root-and-branch reform was by no means apparent to the many highly-placed officials who were called on to commit the "happy-despatch" upon their own persons.

We had inherited from the days of the Peninsular War an almost perfect fighting machine, far the best in the world at the time, and in the few instances in which it had been employed in considerable force, the Sikh War, the Crimea, and the Mutiny, it had shown no diminution of its fighting qualities, at any rate, and its shortcomings could be clearly shown as the consequence of the neglect with which all military matters had been treated by the nation at large. But we had failed to notice the relative progress in the organization of "great numbers" of fighting men made by other nations and by Germany in particular, and when the events of 1866 in Bohemia and 1870 in France, showed that "numbers" were more than ever the dominating factor of success on the battlefield, though we were able at once to initiate reforms to provide us with men to meet the case of a great war, we were entirely without any provision for the adequate training of the recruits we secured; and, moreover, the very improvements in our readiness for a great war were obtained by a very serious dislocation of our means for meeting the smaller wars in which we are almost chronically engaged; and as a climax to the whole came the intense feeling of discontent evoked by the high-handed manner in which the abolition of purchase was carried through.

The proportions of officers to men in the regiment had been fixed during a period of chronic war, and had been maintained at the same level for many years of peace; but in the old long-service days there was very little for all these gentlemen to do. There were very few recruits, and these could be drilled before joining their companies by a small staff of specially selected men, and all the minor tactics which nowadays absorb so much of our time were taught as a matter of tradition by the old soldiers over the guardroom fire. As long as the old soldiers were actually veterans this answered well enough, but when they by degrees became mere barrack-square survivals their conversation ceased to be so improving.

All the regiments came out of the old wars commanded by men who had won their position by the best of all tests of soldier-like merit, and to these men the task of maintaing discipline in barracks was mere child's play; they literally could find no occupation for their many assistants, and encouraged these latter to take as much leave as possible. There was no system of five-year tenure of commands, and promotion was terribly slow. When a young officer joined, and had passed through the drill sergeant's hands, he could not be put to teach his men, for his men averaged some ten years older than himself, and knew more than he had begun to imagine; so he, too, learned to loaf around and do nothing, and thus by degrees grew up the tradition of idleness which, until quite recently, it has been so hard to break up. The best men chafed under it, and after a few years sent in their papers, leaving only the comfortable, easy-going type who lacked the energy and self-reliance to go out into the world and face the keener competition of civil life. In due time the old Colonel died or retired, and was succeeded by another man nearly equally old, but unused to the exercise of command, and after a few such changes the regiment passed into the hands of a man who had not only never seen service, but whose brains and character had become atrophied through long disuse. Some of these men actually survived into Crimean and Mutiny times, and their record was not a happy one. We had unintentionally succeeded in evolving a system which ensured the survival of the unfittest.

The bulk of the men on whom the task of adjusting the new labour involved in training the shoals of recruits which began to pour in under short-service conditions in 1870 had all actually joined between the forties and fifties, the very years when all things military were at their lowest ebb. Fortunately, the Crimea and the Mutiny had involved a certain number of a very superior type, but even these had no experience of the new conditions and had further to contend with all the passive obstruction of the easy-going incompetents who only wanted a quiet life. The need of instruction, specially tactical instruction, was evident, but no one knew what to teach; the conditions induced by the new armaments seemed to have completely knocked out the old traditional system. To meet this need garrison instructors were instituted, who did their best, but were compelled to go to German sources for their information, not knowing that the Germans themselves were in quite as bad a fog of ill-digested notions as ourselves.

PROGRESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Then came the campaigns of Afghanistan and Zululand, and the garrison instructors' tactics proved quite inadequate to deal with the rushes of Ghazis and Zulus; Isandlana is a case in point. And it was at this time, I take it—and I speak from my own observation—that the distaste of our young officers for bookwork actually began. I was at the time a very keen German tactician myself, and equally unaware with the others that the Germans were themselves repudiating as fast as they could the ideas on which we had all been nourished. Then men came to me from every quarter, and said, "What is the use of our wasting time over the study of war under conditions we are never likely to face"? and I had no satisfactory answer ready for them. However, circumstances, soon after gave me several opportunities of finding out what both French and Germans actually were about, and by the kindness of some friends I was shunted on to the inner track of tactical evolution in Berlin. Then I had my answer ready, and I confess, from that time forward, I never found an instance of the young British officer's want of "professional keenness". For some ten years, from about 1884 to 1894, in England and in India, at clubs and in messes, it was nothing but tactics for me from morning till night. I was hardly allowed to talk about other things, though I confess to a weakness for a good many other sports and occupations besides.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAIMA INCIDENT.

### COMPENSATION BY FRANCE.

### THE LATIN LEAGUE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Lord Cranborne speaking in the House of Commons said that the Arbitrator in the Waima cases had awarded £9,000 to Great Britain. He had no knowledge of any so-called Latin League between Italy, France, and Spain for regulating the political situation in the Mediterranean and Morocco.

[The above telegram has reference to negotiations which arising out of an incident which occurred in December, 1893, when several British officers and men were shot down in British territory by French troops. After great delay, the British Foreign Office in the summer of 1899 preferred a claim of indemnity on behalf of the families of the slain to the Government of the French Republic. In October of the same year Mr. Balfour made a statement in the House of Commons "that the French Government have been informed that her Majesty's Government are ready to discuss the best methods of giving effect to the view of the two Governments in regard to a reference to arbitration". It has taken since then to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion.]

## MARTIAL LAW AT THE CAPE.

### STATEMENT BY MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick speaking in the House of Commons said that the total abolition of Martial Law in the Cape and Natal was being carefully considered. Mr. Brodrick stated that the Refugee Camps were being reduced as rapidly as possible. All who were able to maintain themselves were allowed to leave. The camps were used as bases of supply and for the repatriation of the Burghers.

## ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

### FISCAL POLICY UNCHANGED.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons, said that in view of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resignation, it was not intended to depart from the fiscal policy hitherto adopted towards the Colonies.

## THE BULLER CASE.

Mr. Brodrick read in the House the heliogram sent by General White to General Buller, in which he stated that he was provisioned for seventy days. Mr. Brodrick also read General Buller's acknowledgment of the heliogram.

## COLLISION ON THE ELBE.

### LOSS OF LIFE.

A Hamburg-American tug collided with a pleasure steamer on the Elbe. The latter vessel sank and sixty people were drowned.

## RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Ten thousand troops embarked at Durban to return home last week.

## REPATRIATION OF BOER PRISONERS.

Four hundred Boers from Colombo arrived at Durban on Saturday.

## EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION LOAN.

The lists of the Egyptian Irrigation Trust Certificates were closed to-day.

## IMPENDING ISSUE OF A TRANSVAAL LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The "Standard" states that the rumour of an impending Transvaal Loan of ninety millions may be entirely dismissed. The issue, some months hence, of a comparatively small loan, seems far more likely.

## THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

### ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The "Morning Post" views with grave misgivings the possibility of a combination of circumstances in Siam endangering the amicable relations between France and England. The "Morning Post" urges a frank exchange of views between the two Governments for the purpose of removing the possible causes of misunderstanding.

## THE LICENSING BILL.

### LORDS EXCLUDE ARMY AND NAVY CANTEENS.

The Licensing Bill has passed the Committee of the House of Lords. On the motion of Lord Hardwicke, a clause was added excluding Army and Navy canteens from the operation of the Bill.

## SAVING BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

### REDUCTION RECOMMENDED.

A Parliamentary committee recommends the reduction of the interest of the Savings Bank by one-eighth for the purpose of meeting the loss of income.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

An appeal has been published in the German Press for the promotion of better relations with England.

## ABOLITION OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

### PROTEST OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have sent a letter to the Government of India, strongly condemning the proposal now under consideration to abolish the Calcutta Mint and erect a large Mint near Bombay. The Chamber urge that the closing of the Calcutta Mint would effect no appreciable saving, while such a course would seriously affect the trade.

The Calcutta local banks and mercantile houses also strongly object to the Mint being abolished.

## JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES IN MADRAS.

### ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS JULY 22.

Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, editor of the "Madras Standard" and editor and proprietor of the "Swadesamitran", a Tamil daily paper, to-day applied for a summons against Mr. Viraraghava Chariar, proprietor of the "Hindu", and editor and proprietor of the "Nesan" for defamation, that he in an article published in the "Nesan" on the 5th July, alleged that recent articles appearing in the "Madras Standard," criticising the "Hindu" were prompted by malice.

## WELSH AND INDIAN COAL IN R. I. M. VESSELS.

To meet special cases where want of bunker room renders it necessary, the Government of India have authorised the use in vessels of the Indian Marine of Welsh coal either alone or in conjunction with Indian coal at the discretion of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Indian coal will continue to be used exclusively under all other circumstances on the Indian Marine vessels, the method of obtaining it through contractors being abolished, and tenders being invited instead in one general notice for the whole of India.

## NEW SUBMARINE MINING LAUNCH.

The engagement of the personnel for the new submarine mining launch Miner has been approved by the Government of India.

## DACOITY IN BHOR STATE.

POONA, JULY 22.

A dacoity is reported to have occurred in Mangdari, in the Bhor State.

The house of a wealthy banker named Agashe was broken into. The dacoits carried away a large amount of property.

## DINNER AND DANCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A dinner was given for ninety guests followed by a dance at which nearly twice that number were present at the Government House to-night.

## LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM VICEROY.

### TO THE PUDUMJI FAMILY.

H. E. Lord Curzon sent a letter through Lord Northcote to the Pudumji family, expressing his deep regret at the death of the late Sirdar Dorabji and his sympathy with the family.

Lord Curzon in his letter pays a high tribute of praise to the abilities of the deceased and he also expressed his high appreciation of the very useful public career of the Sirdar. The Viceroy adds, that he remembered the Sirdar very well in connection with his visit to Poona.

## THE ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MUTINY LEADER.

LUCKNOW, JULY 22.

In reference to the arrest of the supposed rebel Rana Beni Mahdo, further particulars show the arrest was made personally by Lieut-Colonel H.B. Vaughan commanding 7th Rajputs in information given by Major H. Prior, 13th Rajputs, recruiting staff officer, who told Lieut-Colonel Vaughan that a fakir was living in a temple near the lines of the 7th Rajputs. The man was placed on the quarter guard of the 7th Rajputs and subsequently made over to the civil authorities. The police did not effect the arrest and are stated not to have known of the presence of the man in Lucknow.

The man is still in the lock-up here, reply from Indore not having yet been received.

## THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

### TENT-PEGGING AT HURLINGHAM.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 21st July, says that the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior is leaving London on a short visit to the Continent and that his Highness's team of Indian Visitors beat Hurlingham at tent-pegging on Saturday.

## SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S SUCCESSOR.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent says that it is expected Mr. J. W. Lowther will succeed Sir Michel Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 22.

In connection with furlough for native regiments on colonial service it has been decided to allow native ranks 3 1-2 months furlough during the summer before leaving India; also a similar concession on their return. All furlough while absent on colonial service will be suspended except when away for more than three years.

It has been decided to second in their regiments the two native officers transferred to each of the six native Infantry battalions proceeding in relief to China.

Brigadier-General Craigie, Commanding Sind District, proposes taking sixty days' leave next month.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Saint Jacques Halphong interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.
Private telegrams for Columbia except Colon Panama and Buenaventura cannot be accepted until further notice.
Restrictions on telegrams for and from Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, and St Helena have been withdrawn.
Bhamo route to China right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 21 | 1 | 40 p.m. | 25 | 1 |
| Teheran | 22 | 2 | 32 p.m. | — | 34 |
| Suez | 22 | 3 | — p.m. | — | 4 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd July, 1902.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 2 | 30 | 0 | 1 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| " Madras | 0 | 22 | 0 | 3 |

## INCREASE OF PAY.

### INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### RATE OF INCREASE TO LOCAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY, 22.

A resolution of the Government of India is issued which brings into force with effect from the 1st instant the recently sanctioned scheme of improved pay and promotion for the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

It increases the percentage of men on the general service scale of pay, and increases the rates of pay on the local scale to bring them up to about five-sixth of those of the general scale. It also increases the number of permanent telegraph masters and makes alterations in their pay and grading in view of affording a more reasonable flow of promotion to the signalling staff. It also raises the number of sub-assistant superintendents engaged on traffic work from nine to twenty. These men are now to form a new and distinct grade of traffic subordinates to which nine men of the existing staff of sub-assistant superintendents are to be transferred, thus opening out prospects of further advancement to senior telegraph masters.

The scale of house-rent allowances admissible to European and Eurasian telegraph masters also is increased, and the highest rate is made admissible in Calcutta as in Bombay.

In order to bring the above changes into force the resolution provides (1), that general service shall be recruited either by direct appointment or by transfer from local service up to strength not exceeding sixty-six per cent. of the total strength of the signalling establishment. This proportion to be a maximum limit, up to which general service men may be employed if thought desirable.

(2) The Pay of the local service is increased, being the first ten years of the service to the following: (a). men classed as "Indifferent' Rs. 25 monthly in first year, rising by two rupees annual instalments to Rs. 47 in the eighth year and by three rupees annual instalments thereafter to Rs. 47 in the tenth year. "Average" Rs. 35 monthly rising by two rupees annual instalments to Rs. 45 in the fifth year and thereafter by three rupees annual instalments to Rs. 60 monthly after ten years. (c) "Good" Rs. 42 in the first year by three rupees annual instalments to Rs. 63 after seven years and thereafter by four rupees instalments, to Rs. 70 after ten years. (d), "Superior" Rs. 50, in 1st year, Rs. 53 in second, and thereafter by four rupees annual instalments to Rs. 85, after nine years, and Rs. 90 after ten years' service.

It creates a new grade of twenty traffic sub assistant superintendents on fixed pay of Rs. 350 monthly. The present sanction for general sub-assistants is reduced from eighty-one to seventy-two and the two special increments of Rs.50 open to existing sub-assistants are not extended to the new grade of traffic sub-assistants, but the nine men transferred from the present grade of sub-assistants to the new traffic grade, are permitted to retain their privilege in this respect.

The present number of 186 permanent telegraph masters is raised to 292, distributed into following three grades :—(a) 32 first grade on fixed pay (not included among signallers) Rs. 275; (b) 100 2nd grade and 160 3rd grade with allowance in addition to their pay as signallers of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25, respectively.

Allowance to temporary telegraph masters to remain at the present rate of Rs. 20 in addition to grade pay as signallers.

Upper subordinates' stablishment will now include 36 general sub-assistant superintendents 1st grade, Rs. 275, rising by yearly increment of Rs. 15 to Rs.350; 36 sub-assistant superintendents 2nd grade Rs. 250, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 5 to Rs.275; and 20 traffic sub-assistant superintendents on Rs. 350 fixed pay. Also 32 permanent telegraph masters 1st grade on Rs. 275 fixed pay, (not included in sanctioned strength of signalling establishment); also one hundred Rs.50 telegraph masters' allowances and 160 allowances of Rs. 25 each.

House allowance is to be as follows :—Monthly in Bombay town and Calcutta, telegraph masters Rs.30; signallers, Rs. 20; in Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Akyab, Cocanada, Allahabad, Agra and any hill station, telegraph masters Rs. 20; signallers, Rs. 10. In any other station, telegraph masters Rs. 10, signallers Rs. 5.

## EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.

### FIVE VILLAGERS INJURED.

A SAD accident occurred at the village of Degi, which is situated in the Havell Taluka, early on Monday morning. Tookaram Santoo, labourer, aged 35; Dajee Rongu, labourer, aged 35; Kassi Kome Tookaram, aged 25, wife of the first mentioned; Mahdubin Kundoo, a boy of about seven years; Tye Tookaram, aged 2 1-2 years, daughter of the first mentioned and Raju Tookaram, an infant eight months old, were all conveyed to the Sassoon General hospital, Poona, suffering from more or less severe injuries which they had sustained by the bursting of a shell. From the statement of Dajee Rongu it would appear that the shell, which is apparently one that had been used in Artillery practice, was brought to him as well as to Tookaram Santoo, by a woman belonging to the same village who requested them to break it into pieces as she wanted the iron of which it was composed, she at the same time promising to recompense them for their work. As they are labourers they complied with her request and took the shell to their hut where after examining it for a short time they commenced operations by pounding it with stones, iron mallets and other instruments which they considered would reduce the shell to pieces. Casee Tookaram, the wife of Santoo Tookaram was engaged at some work close by while the children were likewise playing about not far from where the men were working, the infant at the time lying in one corner of the hut. All of a sudden the shell exploded with a terrific report and Tookaram Santoo, who now lies unconscious in the Sassoon General Hospital, had both of his eyes completely burnt, some of his fingers smashed and his right arm, his right leg and the right portion of his chest frightfully burnt, besides minor injuries to other parts of his body. Dajee Rongu had his mouth torn and burnt, sustained a severe injury to his left eye, had his left knee badly burnt and a hole about two inches deep in his neck. Casee Tookaram was burnt in the right eye and has some other injuries though not of a very severe character. Mahdoo bin Kandoo has been burnt in different parts of the body, though likewise not very severely. Tye Tookaram has also been slightly burnt about the body, the infant Raju Tookaram being similarly afflicted. The Havell Police on getting information of the accident had the injured people removed to the Sassoon General Hospital with as little delay as possible, and after making inquiry into the explosion took the woman who brought the shell into custody. Very slight hopes of the recovery of the men are entertained. One of the men has since died.

THE death has just taken place at Rochester of Mr. George Thomas Crook, formerly Inspector of Machinery in the Royal Navy. Deceased, who was seventy-two years of age, was known in the service as "the man who sat on the safety-valve", for his plucky action during the Egyptian war of 1882. He then, at the risk of his own life, adopted the heroic expedient indicated in order to raise sufficient steam to lift ashore at Suez, by means of a rickety crane, two locomotives which were urgently required on the Egyptian Railway.

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN FELLNER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, JULY, 7.

Captain Fellner, commanding the s. s. Austria, succumbed to a sharp attack of pneumonia on the 5th instant. The greatest regret is felt for him by the officers, passengers and crew. He was a kind, courteous and high-minded man, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the ship, which sincere as it is, is but a shadow of what the grief will be to his bereaved family when they hear the sad news. He leaves a widow and three children. What adds a keen edge to the cruel blow to his family is that he was to celebrate his silver wedding when he returned to Trieste. It was excessively hot for the two days before reaching Aden, and the captain got a chill when overheated; pneumonia set in at once, and in five days he was no more, a weakness of the heart rendering the struggle for life a short one. When it was announced on Saturday that Captain Fellner had passed away, it was hard to realise that the kind commander, who was so justly popular from his genial, kind ways and his unfailingly cheery bearing, was no more. On Sunday morning, after the funeral service had been read by the first officer the captain's body, in full uniform, and wrapped in the Austrian flag was placed in a coffin and consigned to the deep, the dangers of which he had for thirty-five years braved, while the ship stood still, and perfect silence reigned. Then the engines began again their pulsations and the Austria proceeded towards Suez, crew and passengers alike saddened and subdued.

After leaving Aden, which we did on Wednesday, 2nd July, we had two days of Red Sea heat with a high headwind and sea which held us back, then the wind lessened and we entered the typical water strewn with red sea-weed and calm. The heat diminished, for which we were truly grateful. The Canal offered no terrors, and with a fair wind we gladly face the shores of Europe.

## A REFERENCE FROM UGANDA.

Mr. H. Galt, H. M's. Judicial Officer, Ankole, Uganda, submitted for review by the Bombay High Court, pursuant to articles 74 and 75 of the Africa Order in Council, 1889, the minutes in a case against one Gori Murgan, who was convicted of causing the death of his wife Kadifa and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The reference was disposed of at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. The High Court having called for certain explanations, Mr. Galt, in a letter of 2nd April last, stated that the prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and that the assessors were all agreed as to the verdict.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in disposing of the reference said the crime with which accused is charged is one falling under 24-25 Vic. ch. 100, section 5, and is punishable with penal servitude for life or period over three years. By article 61 of the Order in Council, the Court is bound to send the accused for trial to one of the African Possessions of His Majesty if satisfied that the attendance of the witnesses can be secured at the proposed place of trial; and the proceedings should state that the court is not so satisfied before it can exercise jurisdiction under the order. The proceedings should invariably show the statute of the English law under which the accused has been dealt with. The evidence, taken as a whole, is insufficient to establish the charge preferred against the accused No medical testimony is forthcoming. There are many discrepancies; and a great deal of the evidence, which is very vague, in mere hearsay or matter of opinion by witnesses who are not experts. There is, however, some evidence in support of a charge under either section 20, 42, or 43, or 47 or 24, 25 Vic., ch. 100, with which the counsel is competent to deal under article 62. The minutes are returned in order that the Court may proceed accordingly.

## ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Snapurji Hormosji Todiwala, Varjiwandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jumukhram and Luximidas Nagordas, with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetment. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the first and fifth accused. Mr. Spenner, pleader, for the second and third, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the fourth and the sixth, Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, with Mr. Wellniker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbuddabai.

The proceedings opened with the examination of Mr. Phiroz Hoshung Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. Bowen. Mr. Dastur said that he knew Gordhan Gopal the second accused. He came to his (witness') bungalow on the 13th May, 1902, at about 9 p. m. He asked accused if he wanted to make a voluntary statement to which he replied, "yes". Upon this he took Gordhan's statement. No police officer was present at the time. The statement was made to him in Guzarati. Gordhan signed the statement, and along with it he wrote that the statement was read over and explained to him. Witness then made a memorandum at the foot of the statement as to the effect that the statement was voluntarily made to him. It was past ten o'clock in the evening before Gordhan Gopal Soni left his Bungalow.

Valabhram Khooshal, a Brahmin, of Sidhpur, said that the entry in his book dated 11th of Vaishakh of the Samvat year 1944 was signed by Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand. From that entry he could say that the name of the grandfather of Hariwalabh was Govindram.

Mr. Spencer while cross-examining the witness showed him page 90 of the same book. There was an entry on that page which was dated the 8th of Chaitra of the same year. The month of Chaitra preceded the month of Vaishakh and witness was asked to account for the irregularity in his book. Witness replied he was not particular about the pages when he made the entries. He usually put down the entries on any blank page in his book wherever he could find it.

Ambashanker Luxmishanker, a Brahamin mendicant of Patan, said that the Shrimali Sonis were his patrons. A letter dated 28th February, 1900 being shown to the witness he said that he could identify it, and that it referred to the will of Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand. The letter was produced before a caste meeting by the fifth accused, and witness read it aloud to the meeting. A copy of the will of Harl Walabh was also produced before the meeting by the fifth accused.

Being questioned by the Magistrate, witness said that he knew Gordhan Narsy and Chabildas Runchord. They both were present in the meeting where the will was produced. Gordhan Narsy did not object to the copy of the will when it was read out to the caste meeting. The fifth accused told the meeting at that time that the will itself was with Nurbudabai, and requested the meeting to help him in getting it from her.

Mr. Perojshaw Nusserwanji Billimoria, solicitor, said that he knew that the third accused, Shapurji. He became acquainted with him (Shapurji), about four or five years ago when he was an articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhi, solicitors. Accused Shapurji was then a managing clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhi. Two or three months after he commenced practice, accused Shapurji introduced one Gordhan Narsy to him. Gordhan Narsy told him that he had filed a caveat against the first will of Nurbudabai and an affidavit in support of it. The affidavit of documents could not be filed in time as his client was not ready with the list; besides, there was something unusual with his client. The documents which were shown to him consisted mostly of books of account. Taking them to be mere books of account he did not look into them. He was not shown any will at the time of filing the affidavit of documents. He received a letter from Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga demanding inspection of these books. He sent it to the third accused for the books and he informed him (witness), that Gordhan Narsy was out of Bombay. Subsequently he received nine books only which were offered for inspection. On the 23rd of February he received a judge's summons to show cause why his client should not give the inspection of the remaining book, and why all the documents disclosed in the affidavit should not be deposited in the prothonotary's office. The books were sent to Shapurji one by one when the inspection was over. He had drawn up an affidavit for Chabildas in answer to the judge's summons. Gordhan Narsy was away to Patan and therefore the affidavit was prepared in the name of Chabildas. It was the first time that he came to know of the existence of the will from the instructions he received from Chabildas while preparing the affidavit. Subsequently when Gordhan Narsy came back from Patan he told him that there had been a flaw in his case as another will was discovered. After the will was discovered he did not seen much of Shapurji but always saw either Chabildas or Gordhan Narsy, who gave him necessary instructions. Further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

## SPORT IN BOMBAY.

MORE than ordinary interest is being evinced this season by Bombay Presidency cricketers in the likely composition of the teams which will represent the Presidency and the Parsis in the first of the two annual fixtures next month at Bombay. Among the supporters of the Presidency speculation is rife as to who will fill the places of A. P. Douglas, J. T. Weatherby, L. C. P. Milman and P. M. Heath of last year's team, who are not available this year. As in addition neither B. H. Bignell nor H. C. John, who played in the Poona match, can be counted upon this year, the constitution of the Presidency team will undergo a considerable change. J. G. Greig is, fortunately, back in India, and with H. Cheesham, E. L. Sale, and F. L. Sprott of the old hands will do duty once again for the Presidency. Of the other players who assisted last year the following are still available:—M. D. Wood, E. E. Coombs and W. Drysdale. The first-named, although he has not donned flannels so far this year, is such a fine all-round player that he is certain to be selected. Neither Coombs nor Drysdale are likely to be in the running for places. To fill the vacancies the following names among Bombay and Poona players occur to me:—Major C. W. Field, Major E. H. Hazleton, Captain G. C. Carnegy, A. N. S. Aston, W. F. Lumsden, L. D. Furber, J. S. Milne and H. Harrington. All these players are in good form and will be entitled to have their claims considered. But it should not be only to Bombay and Poona that the selection committee should turn their attention in search of fresh talent, for are there not plenty of good cricketers in some of the mofussil stations? Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar, to take the civil stations in the Presidency, have all strong Gymkhana teams from which one or two likely players might be selected. If all the stations in the Bombay Command are taken, then the field of selection includes Mhow, Quetta, Indore and Nasirabad, all cricket centres of considerable importance, and possessing several very fine cricketers.

At Quetta, for instance, there is W. M. Turner, brother of A. J. Turner, the Essex county player, and himself a member of the county team. If the Parsis bring men all the way from Patiala and Rajputana, I do not see why the Presidency selection committee should not extend their field of selection, always, of course, having regard to the confines of the Presidency proper and the Bombay Command. In recommending that the selection of the team this year be extended to mofussil players, I would particularly invite the committee's attention to the fine performances of H. Sinclair with both bat and ball in Dharwar cricket during the last three years. On all wickets and against all kinds of bowling he has been uniformly successful as a bat. He has scored heavily against Belgaum, Bangalore, and Bellary, all of which stations are stronger in bowling than the average station team. Last month he played a very fine innings of 99 against Bellary Gymkhana which included, among other well-known players L. P. Collins, the Cambridge Blue, Rev. H. Nuttall and Lacon, all of them bowlers above the average. Another player whom I would like to see the recipient of Presidency honours is L. J. Comyn of the Connaught Rangers, who is now stationed at Ahmednagar where he gets more practice than at Nasirabad, his last station. He is a very fine all-round cricketer and nearly first class. He was in the Dublin University team for two years and has played a good deal of cricket out here at Meerut. In view of the dearth of reliable bowlers it might not be a bad idea to bring R. L. Sinclair, the fast bowler, into the team again. Ill health during the last three seasons affected his bowling a good deal, but he is now quite recovered and intends taking part in some matches for the Ahmedabad Gymkhana. Should he show even a glimpse of his old form I would advise the selection committee to freeze on to him. Yet another player who should not escape the notice of that observant body is Captain A. B. Sangster. This cricketer is no stranger to Bombay lovers of the game and has, I believe, lost little of the form which made him one of the best all-round players in the Presidency a few years ago.

I do not know much about the talent available at Mhow this year, but there will be more than one opportunity of judging of their calibre as a Poona Gymkhana team plays the Mhow Gymkhana at Mhow this week, and in September the latter will pay a visit to Bombay and Poona. Of the likely composition of the team to represent the Parsis it is difficult at this stage to speak with any certainty. If the Parsi selection committee keep to the principle which has been theirs nearly ever since the institution of these matches, a principle which in more ways than one has often led to their undoing—witness the Poona match last year—we may expect to see the team composed of players who have participated in these matches for years to the exclusion of several very promising young players, who this year, at all events, have completely put their elders in the shade. I do not wish to underrate the abilities of players like Gagrat, Machliwalla, Bapasola and others, but I think it is generally admitted that they have seen their best day and ought now to stand down in favour of some of the rising generation of players. Mistri, Pavri, Mehta, Billimoria, K. Kanga, P. Kanga, and H. Meherhomji will, of course, be certainties, and K. Kharas and Bapasola may retain their places, but personally I should like to see such promising players as Master, Chinoy, Driver, Pocha, and Polishwalla given a trial. If the Parsi selection committee wish to win either of the matches this year, their chief attention must be given to strengthening the batting.

To be beaten by a single run is always rather unsatisfactory. It makes one retrospective; it tends to make one think of what might have been. The disconsolate fieldsman brings to mind that if he had been but an ace smarter in his return, the run would never have been scored; the bowler is apt to think that if he had been the least bit more careful and an inch straighter in a certain delivery the point would never have been notched. Hosts of self recriminations occur to one under such aggravating circumstances as these. But it is very probable that the members of the Gymkhana, who went through the experience of being beaten by one run on Saturday, have no such thoughts. There was not the slightest doubt which was the decisive moment in their game with the Bombay Infantry. All their wickets had fallen for 43. With eight wickets down the soldiers had made 34, and then Khanmehta skied a ball back to Rumboll who was bowling with extraordinary skill. The ball described a slow and graceful trajectory curve. Those in the tent gave a sigh of relief and stretched themselves out comfortably. The batsman looked on horror struck. The Gymkhana gazed at the ascending leather with joy. Rumboll started for the catch, and Gratwicke also, but the latter seeing his captain within a few yards of the ball, withdrew to his place at mid off. Then Rumboll doubtless mistaking his own and Gratwicke's distance from the ball called upon the latter to catch it. Gratwicke tried manfully but failed. The ball was dropped, the game lost, the batsman executed a war dance whilst spectators and fielders alike looked on in awed silence. The next moment the lucky willow wielder sent the ball spinning to the boundary for four, and the Gymkhana total was passed. In the next over the two last batsmen went back to the tent scoreless but satisfied.

That was a sad mistake, but who can blame Rumboll? With an average of six wickets for thirteen runs, or 2·33 per wicket to his credit, it would be difficult to bestow anything but praise upon his performance on Saturday. The Marine Battalion batsmen were powerless before him, and though it is true he only had 6 wickets to his credit in the bowling analysis, he had a hand in no less than eight. The complete mastery he gained over the batting is further proved by the fact that he clean-bowled three men, surprised two into lifting the ball into the slips, and caught and bowled Capt. Carnegy, the best batsman the soldiers had, by the first ball he sent down. Ward's bowling was considerably helped by the wicket. Mostly he bowled a good length, and when he did so runs were very scarce but at times he sent down a short pitcher and the it was necessary to look for the ball somewhere in the region of the boundary. When the Infantry had scored 30, no less than 33 balls were sent down before the score was again altered. At that time those who wanted the Gymkhana to win were feeling very hopeful.

(Concluded on page 6).

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE TEST MATCH AT SHEFFIELD.

### THE INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

### NOTES ON POLO.

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE cricket at Sheffield in the Test Match on Thursday was after all fairly even; but for this the Australians have their good fortune to thank even more than their skill. They themselves could only score 194 in their first innings; and the English batsmen seemed likely to easily exceed this, as they had completed their first hundred with only two wickets down, when the light, which is always subject to remarkable fluctuations at Sheffield, where a forest of factory chimneys surrounds the ground, failed. Three more wickets had fallen by the time the score had been taken to 102, and then, on an appeal being made to the umpires, play was abandoned. The curious course of the innings is best indicated by the figures showing the fall of the wickets. Two wickets fell with the score at 39; then came "stands" of 13 and 21 respectively; the sixth wicket added 56 to the total; but the seventh and eigth fell at 137, and the ninth and tenth at 194. Still, though five wickets were down, Braund and Lilley, and Jessop and Hirst, to say nothing of Rhodes and Barnes, were still to be dismissed. And the English total, it was thought, might easily become a big one. Unfortunately for those who took this bright view of the situation, rain fell during the night, and the wicket was soft on Friday morning, though, as the morning was dull, there was no sun, after the early hours, to make it increasingly sticky. Still, what hopes there were of a good score by England were soon dispelled; and in a very short time Noble and Saunders brought the innings to an end, leaving the Englishmen in a minority of 49 runs. Such a tame conclusion, after the good start, is distinctly disappointing. Of course, the bad light of and the soft wicket must be taken into account; but, even so, the fact that the last seven men only made 54 runs among them that the last seven wickets only contributed 44 to the total, and that such batsmen as F. S. Jackson, C. B. Fry, and Braund could only make four runs among them, shows plainly that the side has not done itself justice. The work of the Australian bowlers was excellent, and Noble—who give yet further proof of his return to form—and Saunders had figures that were almost identical. Saunders took five wickets for 50 runs, and Noble five for 51. Kelly did well, too, in stumping two such dangerous batsmen as Fry and Braund. The Australians began again badly enough in losing Duff when only 20 runs had been scored; but their subsequent success suggested that the wicket, however much it might have been damaged, either had not afforded the bowlers so much assistance as seemed to have been the case—in other words, that the failure of the batsmen had little to excuse it—or that it was recovering rapidly. At all events, when the time arrived for the luncheon interval 115 runs had been scored, and only three wickets had fallen. For this alteration in the aspect of the score-sheet Trumper was mainly responsible, as he played remarkably brilliant cricket, scoring 50 of the first 63 runs, and punishing freely all the bowlers who were tried—Hirst, Rhodes, and Barnes.

Much surprise was caused at Lord's on Thursday in the University match by C. H. B. Marsham not going in earlier than fifth. It is quite possible that the Oxford total would have largely increased had he done so. In the second innings of last season's match he went in first and scored 100 (not out), while in the match against M.C.C. he made 87 (not out) in irreproachable style. Really the Oxford captain would appear too modest. The bowling honours on the Cambridge side fell to E. R. Wilson and E. M. Dawson. Wilson had the better figures, as, though each secured five wickets, he was only hit for 53 runs as against 85 scored from Dowson's deliveries. The former's average is exceptionally good for a plumb wicket. The wicket keeping of C. E. Winter and W. Findlay was quite one of the features of the first day's play in the 'Varsity match. The stumping by Winter of Wyld was as fine a piece of work as one could wish to see. The batsman barely lifted his foot, but the stumper had the bails off in the meantime, and the umpire's arm went up. The scoring in the first day's play in the 'Varsity match was never fast; but, in justice to the batsmen, it should be stated that the fielding was of the best. On both sides the picking-up and the smart return were very much in evidence, and many runs were saved which would have easily reached the boundary under some circumstances. Oxford collapsed in extraordinary fashion after the fall of the first wicket on Thursday. The last-nine wickets only added 88 runs, of which number C. H. B. Marsham, the Oxford captain, made 30 and W. H. B. Evans 16. The Oxford captain played in excellent form, and had all the appearance of making a big score, but could find nobody to stay with him. The Oxford wicketkeeper, W. Findlay, was just on two hours making his 45. Though his style may not commend itself to everyone, he possesses sound defence, and is a very useful bat. He was out to a fine catch by Dowson off his own bowling. The bowler took the ball high up with the right hand, and deserved every bit of the applause which greeted its success. E. W. Dillon's innings of 85 at Lord's extended over three hours. He was eventually beaten, and bowled by a very fine ball from E. R. Wilson. He was seen at his best when off-driving, and his best hits were seven 4's, three 3's, and eleven 2's. He gave a couple of difficult chances, but his innings was nevertheless one of great merit.

The tournament for the Ranelagh Open Cup is only second in importance to that for the Challenge Cup at Hurlingham which, weather permitting, will be concluded to-morrow. Since its institution in 1897 it has been won twice each by Rugby and the Freebooters, once by a Ranelagh combination, which included that fine Indian player Dalbal Singh, and once by the Old Cantabs, who in the same year carried off also the chief event at Hurlingham. Seven teams entered for this year's competition—Rugby, the Old Oxonians, Magpies (a soldier team captained by Lord Charles Beatinck), Band of Hope (captain, Mr. J. Gouldsmith), Blackmore Vale, Odds and Ends (captained by Mr. Alfred Suart), and Mr. Mackey's Foxhunters. The final fell to be played between Rugby, who were successful last year, and the Old Oxonians—Messrs. E. Brassey, W. Astor, Cecil and Patterson Nickalls. The Rugby side was slightly altered from that which won last year; as before, it included Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. Charles Miller, and Captain E. D. Miller, but Mr. George Miller gave place to Lord Shrewsbury. In the final of the international matches Mr. G. Miller received a nasty blow on his injured rib and probably wished to give it a chance to get well. At the end of the fourth chukker Rugby led by four goals to one; but the Messrs. Nickalls would not be denied, and playing up with great dash and brilliancy, the Old Oxonians made the score even before time was called. Early in the extra ten minutes Captain Miller hit a goal, thereby winning the match and—for the third time—the Ranelagh Open Cup for Rugby. Army reformers do not perhaps aim at altogether banishing military polo, but would restrict its scope. In their report the Royal Commissioners recommended that soldiers should not take part in tournaments: and if their advice is followed there will be an end to the Inter-Regimental Tournament, which was instituted twenty-two years ago and is the most popular of all the polo competitions. It would be an immense pity to abolish this old-established tournament. Soldiers regard it as the blue ribbon of polo, and undoubtedly it has had much to do with the development of the game in the Army. It is on the score of expense that objection is taken to it, and in this connexion Captain E. D. Miller (late 17th Lancers) makes some pertinent remarks in the new edition of his book "Modern Polo." He states that in order to obtain practice against first

sound judgment and fine horsemanship in a peculiar degree. The final of the International Tournament will be decided at Ranelagh to-morrow. The entries include a Spanish team made up by the Marquis of Villaviejo, and includes himself, his brother, Senor M. de Escandon, the Duke of Santona, and Mr. P Larios. This competition was held for the first time last year, and will probably become an annual affair. Doubtless owing to the numerous claims on the grounds at Hurlingham the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge was held at Oxford this season, and resulted in a decisive victory for the first-named University, whose representatives scored fourteen goals to nil. It should be said that Mr. Fordham, the light blue back, was incapacitated from playing by an accident, and the side, of course, had to be rearranged. The preliminary ties in the County Cup tournament were delayed by the rain, but several have now been decided. In the South-West division, Cirencester I and Cirencester II have defeated Blackmore Vale and Cheltenham II respectively, and in the Midlands Rugby beat Warwickshire. A tournament for a Hunt Cup is to be held at York on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 15 and 16. An interesting open tournament was held last week at Roe Green on the ground of the Kingsbury Polo Club; the following teams competed: Grove Park, Magpies, Crusaders, Eden Park, and Cricklewood; in the event the Magpies (Captain Hobson, Captain Gosling, Mr. V. Thynne, and Lord C. Bentink) were successful.

The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis meeting produced some surprises, which appear to have been due to the effect of the extreme heat upon the players engaged. G. W. Hillyard and S. H. Smith—both of whom were defeated by M. J. G. Ritchie—seem to have been affected by the sun, as was H. S. Mahony in his semi-final match against H. L. Doherty. After winning the two opening sets he broke down completely, and this left Ritchie and H. L. Doherty together for the final. Ritchie has improved considerably, and his performances in the earlier rounds were excellent; but although the games were close in the final, he did not succeed in taking a set from Doherty. The winner was expected to defeat A. W. Gore, the holder, in the challenge round, and in this did not disappoint the prophets. Gore took the third set, but Doherty was always too good, and, finishing off with a love set, gained the championship for the first time—a thoroughly deserved honour. The doubles semi-finals resulted in an easy victory for Smith and Riseley over Lemaire and de Borman, the Belgian and Dutch champions, but Hillyard and Cazalet had a harder task in disposing of I. E. Barrett and Ball-Greene. In the final, after a very big fight of five sets, Smith and Riseley earned the right to challenge the Dohertys for the championship. As she showed much improved form, it was not surprising to find Miss Robb, the survivor in the ladies singles and opposing Mrs. Sterry in the championship round, Mrs. Hillyard was put out by Miss Lane, Mrs. Durlacher by Miss Douglas, and Mrs. Greville by Miss Morton, but the winners all succumbed to Miss Robb. The mixed doubles championship has already been won by Smith and Miss Martin at Liverpool, while the ladies' doubles will be played at Buxton next month. But good entries for these events were secured at Wimbledon, and they will probably be taken by H. L. Doherty and Mrs. Sterry in the one case and by Mrs. Sterry and Miss Morton in the other. The Surbiton meeting attracted a good entry of London players. Ritchie easily disposed of C. H. Martin in the final at 6 1, 6 1, meeting his most dangerous adversary, G. M. Simond, in the second round when Simond took one set. Although opposed by Miss Bromfield, Miss Morton, and Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Sterry had no difficulty in winning the ladies' open event. Sunderland, in the absence of the Allens, lost somewhat in importance. H. Lawe won the singles and, partnered by W. J. Nimmo, the doubles. Miss Everard was only beaten in the final of the ladies' open singles by Miss Kendal, and took second price also in the doubles handicap. This week, besides the concluding stages of the championships at Wimbledon, meetings are in progress at Paris (Puteaux) and Herts and North Middlesex. Next week is a busy one, Gipsy (London), Newport (the Welsh championships), Ashby de-la-Zouch (Leicester championships), Hull, Burton, and Maidstone all being occupied with their annual gatherings. Oxford and Cambridge finish their contest to-day at Queen's Club. In county play Lancashire were victorious over Warwickshire at Birmingham by the odd event, while at Edinburgh, Yorkshire just managed to lose to Scotland in the inter county cup competition by a like margin. The winners will thus take part in the semi-finals.

The Bath Club was the scene of an enthusiastic gathering last Monday night, a special entertainment having been arranged, to which the Colonial troops now in this country to the number of five hundred were invited. It was a fitting opportunity for the Colonial champions, F. C. V. Lane and G. Read, to display their ability, and that they did so with manifest success may be seen from the fast performances chronicled by both. The Australian sprinter, Lane, had a dash at two lengths of the bath, which is said to be just short of fifty yards by a few inches, and his time was 27 1-5 seconds. Although not a recognised distance, it serves the purpose of conveying some idea of the speed at which Lane can travel through the water. The effort of his colleague is of far greater importance. Going for the quarter mile, Read traversed the distance in 5min. 36sec., which is a matter of 15 seconds better than the English record. If the distance can be guaranteed, then Read's effort is indeed a great one. There have been two or three efforts made lately to beat this record, the most successful one being Billington's. He succeeded in beating Jarvis's figures to the extent of four seconds. Besides the events mentioned there was a hundred yards scratch race for the troops and a plate-diving competition; while R. T. Serrano, the graceful diving champion, W. Henry, and others gave exhibitions. Much regret will be occasioned by the failure of the efforts which have been made in Scotland to reverse the decision of the Scottish Association concerning the refusal to play this year's international game with England. The Association have also refused their sanction to an unofficial team fulfilling the engagement. The ground stated for the decision is that of expence. The followers of the polo game in both countries are greatly disappointed. England will be left with the Irish and Welsh international matches, both of which are to be played away. That with Wales has been fixed for the 16th August at Newport, Monmouthshire, whilst that with Ireland will be played at Dublin on the 30th August. The English teams will be chosen after the North v. South trial matches have taken place. The first of these will be played at the New Islington bath on Saturday the 12th July, and the last at London on the 26th July. The Northern Selection Committee attend at the Osborne Bath on Thursday night to witness the efforts of four selected teams. These players have been drawn from all parts of the northern district extending from East Lancashire to Burslem, and they appear to be evenly matched. There are about eight who have previously figured in international matches. The teams are made up as follows:—A team: Goal, Buxton (Burslem); backs T. Coe (Osborne) and Wilson (Preston); half back, F. Isherwood (Tyldesley); forwards, A. Kay (Gorton), Gillfillan (Burnley), and W. Gallagher (Openshaw). B team: Goal, C. Smith (Wigan); backs, E. Robinson (Osborne) and Atkinson Blackburn; half-back Holgate (Burnley); forwards, Swift (Wigan), Sinclair (Gorton), and Shaw (Osborne). C team: Goal, Robertson (Warrington); backs, Hayes (Everton) and Wildgoose (Hyde); half-back, Saunders (Wigan); forwards Roney (Swan): Billington (Bacup), and Platt (Tyldesley). D team: Goal, Morris (Everton); back R. W. Crawshaw May field and Kearsley (Wigan); half-back, P. Ripley (Burslem): forwards, T. Hodson (Hyde), Ward (Blackburn) and W. Kay (Osborne).

The precautions taken in Turkey against the assembling of the large numbers of people are simply extraordinary. The British Embassy at Constantinople has now been notified that permission to play cricket on the Okmeidan, a roomy plateau just outside the town, has been rescinded by Imperial irade, and a request was added that play should accordingly be stopped. Two days before the notification was received a certain Pacha connected with the secret service happened to pass over the Okmeidan, where a large crowd was watching a cricket match. Another irade was recently issued forbidding Turkish officers to associate with foreigners.

## THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY AND THE PERSIAN GULF: A STUDY.

The following translation of an article in the "Revue Internationale" appears in the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

Of all the political events of the last few months there is none of greater general interest than the approaching construction of the Baghdad railway, which by its connection on the one hand with the Anatolian system and on the other with the Persian Gulf is destined to become one of the most important routes in the world. The commercial aspects of the case are well-known, but sufficient attention has not been paid to the immense significance of the new railway from the strategic point of view.

At the present moment England, in possession of the Suez canal, completely dominates a great part of the world's communications: and Aden has secured her a position of strategic preponderance of great value. But if the Persian Gulf were in the possession of a foreign Power and the Bagdad railway open, not only would the economic position of England change, but her military importance in Asia would be gravely affected. Aden would no longer have its present value, as it and all the other positions held by the British along the Red Sea and the canal would be turned.

England knows this, and for years past has aimed at being predominant in the Gulf. If only she possessed Koweit, the projected terminus of the new railway, she would not only control one of the most important commercial stations on the line, but could exert an economic and military influence over the whole length of the railway. At present Turkey has the greatest military interest in the line, as it would enable her to rapidly concentrate her troops scattered over Mesopotamia and the Taurus; but with England in Koweit (and, of course, at Bagdad itself, Bired Schik and Adana) this would all change, and it would be England that would acquire a permanent influence, commercial and military, over this region.

England not only wishes to secure her position in the Gulf itself by means of points d'appui for her fleet and by warships, but by connecting the coast with India by a strategical line which would enable her to use her Army. Thus a railway will shortly be built connected on the East with Quetta and continued through Kerman to Koweit, and it is even rumoured, thence on to Port Said. This line, in the opinion of the British military authorities, would turn the advance of Russia on India and would enable British troops to act with the fleet as a base in Southern Persia. But England is reckoning without the Russians and is ignoring the inferiority of her Indian Army. Russia is on her guard and it is the threatening attitude of England at Koweit and the presence of her warships in the Gulf which have opened her eyes to the importance of the Baghdad railway and England's designs, and have compelled her to take measures in Central Asia and towards Persia to counteract England's advance.

It is necessary in order to judge of the situation, to get an idea of the military strength of Russia on the Persian and Afghan frontiers and to consider the Indian Army. The latter is only 218,210 strong and of these 73,362 men are British soldiers the rest native troops. Of the natives the only ones with any pretension to military value are the relatively very few who are Gurkhas and Sikhs. As regards actual numbers the nearest Russian troops are much weaker than this, for the two Turkistan Army Corps consist of only 60,000 men and 34 batteries; but they are all of one nation, with the exception of the experimental Turkoman cavalry, and may fairly be compared with British troops above mentioned. The deficit of 13,000 odd can be ignored when it is remembered that India has to supply 1,500 men for Aden and 3,500 for Burmah. England, however, could only get reinforcements from home in 18 days; Russia within 24 hours could mobilise her 70,000 men in the Caucasus, and ship them from Baku en route for Krasnowodsk. England again must always have the dread before her of the defection of her Native Army at any critical point in a campaign.

The Indian Army no doubt has been greatly improved recently. But the very conditions under which the country is held necessitate a splitting up of the troops into small and isolated garrisons, few connected with the railway, and all singularly lacking in space for military training; it can be imagined then what is the value of troops who are practically never inspected and who rarely during the past thirty years have taken part in manœuvres. The only garrison which is reasonably well placed in the latter respect is Secunderabad; but certain other places, such as Rawal Pindi and Umballa, have been selected for cantonments where not fewer than 3,000 men will be stationed.

The rearmament of troops has, in some degree, been treated as a matter of importance; and the infantry are to have the 303 rifle. But on the other hand nothing has been done for a long time to improve the artillery; it is said that vast reforms are projected, and that not only are new guns to be supplied, but the number of batteries to be increased.

In addition to reorganisation and rearmament of her forces, England hopes to get certain advantages from Afghanistan, especially the control of Kandahar, Kabul and Herat, from which she could threaten Russia in flank and rear; all the same she is uneasy at the military strength of that country and greatly dreads any "rapprochement" between it and Russia. The carefully circulated reports that the Amir would be on the side of England in case of war with Russia may be discounted as proceeding from English sources: as indeed may be the statement that Russia will leave Southern Persia as a sphere of influence to England contenting herself with her commercial interests in the northern part of the country. There are some indications of Russia's desire to build a line in Eastern Persia, and to connect Askabad via Meshed with Bunder Abbas. Once she reaches Kerman she has beaten England; for her mobilisation of troops on the road to India would then be easy and rapid.

## THE MILITARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

By 1895 things were beginning to crystallize out. Company and squadron training had been introduced for some years, and the 19th Hussars, as Colonel Hale remarks, had shown us that, given a sound system, we could turn out soldiers second to none in Europe; but there still remained the difficulties due to the excessive drafts for India and Egypt, which were only in process of removal when the recent war-cloud burst upon us and Talana Hill, Elandslaagte, Belmont and Graspan showed the extraordinary progress the army had already made. What happened afterwards is another story, but I submit that no troops in Europe could have done better; I doubt if they could have done so well under the circumstances we were called on to face, notwithstanding that they have been at work for ninety years evolving, in all the leisure of profound peace, the company system on which all short-service efficiency depends, against the thirty years, starting under most unfavourable conditions, and constantly interrupted by active service all over the globe, which is all we have been able to give.

FAVOURITISM.

The Committee comment on the want of inducement held out to officers to learn. What other army in the world offers inducements anything like ours? Where else do you find lieutenants-general of thirty to thirty-five years' service, or a career like Sir Hector Macdonal's? As for the charge of favouritism, and especially petticoat influence, I wonder whether those that make these insinuations have any idea of what goes on in foreign armies? Kipling has also told us about "General Bangs, a most immoral man", and he has also told us why "Jack Barrett went to Quetta". Doubtless he had chapter and verse for his statements, and I dare say I could name the originals of these characters without much trouble; but to assume them as the rule is simply preposterous. I have a pretty fair recollection of the appointments to the staffs of our many minor wars for twenty years past, and confess I cannot recall even half a dozen men who were not fully equal to their duties. The real explanation of many apparent instances of favouritism is this. An ambitious man with his career at stake appointed to the command of an expedition does not trust his reputation to the chance of paper selections. Over and above brains, he must be certain of securing men on whose friendship and tact he can firmly rely, and in the case of junior appointments in particular a friend's recommendation is a far better guarantee of the staunch personal support one requires than any examiner's certificate, and the best proof that in the main these appointments at which even Colonel Hale seems to shake his head have been justified is given by the really brilliant successes of many of these very officers in the South African war.


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## NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on Sunday says:—At last, the first steps have been taken by the judicial authorities to proceed against the owners of the steam launch, which capsized in December last, consigning to a watery grave many men, women and children, who were going to visit the shrine of St. Francis Xavier in Old Goa, where his body lies.

The Custom House of the British Government at Castle Rock is to be transferred to a place near Marmagoa Harbour, which will be a great boon to many, and for which we have to thank His Excellency the Governor-General, who does all in his power for those under his jurisdiction.

The demands of the natives of Satary for lands on perpetual leases having been satisfied, Government are now prepared to receive applications for lands from others. This is a wise measure and will tend to improve the agricultural and economical condition of Satary where, some few years ago, leases of large tracts of land for coffee cultivation were granted to several foreigners and others, such as the late Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Ritchie Stewart & Co., Grey & Co., Mr. Nicol & Co., Senhor Quadros, and the Luisiana Company, which was represented by an American citizen, the late Mr. T. B. Mayor, all of whom spent large sums of money, and at last were forced to abandon their lands, which were unsuited for coffee cultivation and consequently not able to bear the annual rent of a rupee and more per acre. I believe Government would be acting wisely and generously if the above firms and their assignees were allowed fresh leases, on reasonable terms if disposed to recommence operations in consideration of the large amounts unprofitably spent by them in the cultivation of coffee, etc., opening of new roads and the building of bungalows and coolie lines in their respective plantations for their managers and coolies. It is well known that several lakhs of rupees were unfortunately thrown away by the late Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Michael de Quadros and others in Satary.

## SPORT IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

But after all there was nothing very great about the game. One can't wax enthusiastic over a game in which 25 wickets fell for 133 runs. One can't criticise batting that did not exist. Mr. Harrington showed the best form of the day. At times he got in some of his best play, but his score in the match proper was only two. The forethought and skill and care by which he made that poor little total would have probably earned him fifty on another day. In the course of the attempt to play a second innings he put together 27—the result of an hour's anxious plodding. Mr. Aston was unlucky. He was caught off a ball that would have puzzled his Satanic Majesty. Mr. Burns played surprisingly well for his 11—the top score of the day in the match proper. However the method of his dismissal proves that he was playing a game different from that adopted by his colleagues. Sher Khan sent down a ball which pitched about half way down the wicket, and looked as though it were going to do a hop, skip, and a jump before it reached the batsman. There is a limit to patience. We are not all of the strain that Job was bred from. Mr. Burns went to meet that ball. He was determined to have vengeance for the damage it had done his side. But with the perversity which only a cricket ball on a soft wicket possesses, it shot straight in; and when Mr. Burns again looked round it was in the wicket keeper's hands and the bails had disappeared. The whole innings presented a series of catastrophes. Captain Tompkins showed a disposition to hit out and was caught on the boundary line if not beyond it. The hit was a capital one and Captain Tomkin's dismissal was one of those things a cricketer talks about for a long time.

Mr. Gratwicke was caught two or three inches from the ground from a hard drive that would have scared many fieldsmen into a state of funk. Mr. Lenn was neatly picked up in the slips. But there! What is the use of saying any more about this sorry list of misadventures? The whole series was more due to the wicket than anything else. The wicket indeed seemed to be bewitched. About the soldiers it is unnecessary to say much. After the first few catastrophes they were decidedly spunky. They sneaked a good many runs where another eleven would not have thought about it. Kanmehta perhaps feels a bit sorry that he was so anxious in the way of run getting, for it was due to him that one of the best men of his side was run out. Sher Khan and Govind bowled well, but as has been said already, the wicket had most of the play and played the best game. On the whole, I think the Gymkhana were a bit unlucky.

It was quite refreshing on Thursday last to see the Telegraph in the very act of scoring goals. It was something unlooked for and surprising—one of those things which make the spice of life. It was at the expense of the B. V. A., but that could hardly be helped. Have the Telegraph got their second wind? It would seem so at any rate. Four goals in a single match looks like business. But there! One can hardly commend the Telegraph on their play even in this the first match they have won. Their kicking was wild; their shooting was rash and careless, and their defence was anything but good. I noticed too that their men have as yet not learned one of the primary rules of football: to keep their places on the field. Of the B. V. A. one would like to say charitable things. In their first two matches, it cannot be said that they played well, and yet they tried hard, and at times there were distinctly promising features about their play. But on Thursday last they appeared to give in—to lose all heart after the first goal was scored. One point about their play which must certainly be looked to, is their defence. At least three of the goals scored against them on Thursday were the outcome of mistakes. Their backs have a way of indiscriminately kicking out of play, and although their goal-keeper saved capitally at times, he has yet to learn to get the ball safely away. The Telegraph goal keeper had a game to himself, apparently satisfied that the B. V. A. would not score, he came out upon the field of battle, and played back, half back, and forward with equal zeal. Wherever the ball was, the goal-keeper was to be found. This is all very well by way of a joke, but it is not footballs and it is to be hoped that some attention will be paid to the canons of the game by those who have undertaken to form a League.

Insidious rumours are in the air! Surely there is no truth in them. On the Cooperage the other night I was gravely informed that the League would not last much longer, that before long this team and that team would drop out, and so on. Personally I don't believe a word of this. Up to the present a good deal of real interest both private and public has been taken in it. Never has the Cooperage been thronged with such zealous crowds. Surely the love of sport will extend beyond the love of winning games. If losses come, as they must come if anybody is going to win, that is no reason why interest in the game should cease. The League is young yet, and who knows what the League Table will look like at the end of the season. Up to the present the soldiers have been invincible, but they have played sterling football, and the only way to beat them is to meet them upon their own ground and take a leaf out of their book. You will notice for instance that the two regimental teams engaged in the League Competition seldom change their men, and the consequence is that the players are always reliable, know each other's capabilities and idiosyncracies, and work together splendidly.

On the other hand the other teams are hardly ever the same. Take the Gymkhana, for instance. One is bound to acknowledge at the outset that in their case bad luck rather than bad management has had a good deal to do with their many changes. A number of their best players have from time to time fallen ill. It may be argued, that their resources are greater than any other team in the League, but this is not all that is required. To play well together a team must play together more than once, and that the Gymkhana have not yet been able to do. The soldiers' teams are both heavier than the other teams of the League, but weight in itself does not imply success. Frankly it looks as though the two regimental teams would remain at the top of the table till the end of the season. But the point of these remarks is that that is no reason why other clubs should give up the ghost. The superiority of one team ought to inspire others to renewed efforts, and to think of dropping out of the competition would be decidedly unsportsmanlike.

X.

## A GREAT INDIAN PRINCE.

### THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

The Inspector-General of Education in the Gwalior State, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, who was at one time tutor to the Maharajah of Gwalior, has an interesting article on his Highness in the "Empire Review", in which he says:—

The present chief of this large and important State, Gwalior, a young man of twenty-five years of age, is the son of the late Maharajah Jiaji Rao, who died in 1886, bequeathing on his death-bed his ten-year-old child to the charge of the British Government. With the consent of the Queen-mother, who was appointed Regent during the minority and of the Council of Regency, the Governor-General placed the boy under European tutors, but no attempt was made to separate him from his natural guardians. Hence he ran no risk of losing touch with his family or with the traditions and customs of his race. Thus his education proceeded until he reached the age of eighteen when he was invested with full ruling powers. To fit him for his great position, instruction was not confined to ordinary school subjects, but included during the last two years of his minority the study of revenue and judicial work for which he at once showed great aptitude. It was further a fortunate circumstance for his Highness in his early years that the political residents at his court, of whom I may specially mention the names of Sir Lepel Griffin Colonel Bannerman, Colonel Barr, and Colonel Robertson, were not too frequently changed and were men who took great interest in his development and became his friends.

The powers possessed within his own territories by an Indian chief of the Maharaja's rank are wide and varied. He has powers of life and death over his people and complete control over the resources and administration of his State, subject only to the limits imposed by humanity and justice. If these are overpassed the British Government claims the the right to intervene and prevent oppression. It will be evident how much depends on the character of a chief who holds the reins of Government in his own hands, and personally directs it. Such a one is the Maharajah Scindia, and his abilities well fit him to be a ruler of men. His industry is amazing. From the time when he first assumed the administration he set himself to acquire a thorough knowledge of the details of every department, and then to remove the defects found in them. In the more technical parts of his work he had expert advice and assistance from officers placed at his disposal by the British Government, but he has impressed his own individuality on all that he has touched. And in the midst of these more serious avocations he manages to find time for a variety of hobbies. Whether he is investigating an intricate case or organising a club, or arranging for the entertainment of guests, his attention to detail is the same.

Equally remarkable is the practical bent which all his ideas take. From his earliest years his Highness was fond of all kinds of machinery, and when quite a boy had a small railway two miles long constructed for his amusement. That railway has now expanded into a working line of 180 miles in length, and extensions are in progress. The Maharajah's reading shows the same tendency. He does not care for fiction, but always reads the newspapers and follows current events with marked interest. He kept himself in close touch with the progress of the Boer War, carefully perusing the more important records of the campaign as they appeared, and even discussing the tactics of the Generals. Instances of the practical turn of his mind might be multiplied, but the mention of the keenness he showed in the fortunes of the South African war illustrates what perhaps is his Highness's ruling passion—the Army. On the improvement of his army in equipment and in drill he has expended much labour and the change in its appearance during the last few years is remarkable. His Highness's partiality for military affairs may be looked on as a hereditary instinct, for his father was an ardent soldier and a military student, and nothing would have given him greater satisfaction than a command in the field with the British Army. No such opportunity was forthcoming for him, but the father's ardour has suffered no abatement in the person of the son.—"St. James' Budget".

## LORD HOPETOUN'S GIFT.

### THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRIBUTION.

The completion of the distribution of the 500 bottles of champagne given by Lord Hopetoun to the unemployed was effected yesterday morning at Carlton, says the "Melbourne Age" of June 27. Mr. Fleming and his colleagues began the work early, and the proceedings throughout were orderly. The people who had made Argyle-place on the previous day a Bacchanalian scene were absent, many of them no doubt enduring a "recovery." As on the previous day, the champagne was in many cases no sooner received than it was sold. The ruling price, however, had risen, the bottles fetching 7-6 each The number of bottles given away was 188 making with those of the previous day, a total of 300.

When the distribution was ended, Mr. Fleming made a statement to the representatives of the press. He said that, as to the beer distribution on the previous day, he and the other members of the committee regretted it. The brewing company that gave the beer having also sent £25 for distribution, the committee could not see its way to refuse the gift in "kind." So that the committee should have as little to do with the distribution of the beer as possible, it had caused the barrels to be set up in the lane, and had asked the police to take charge of them. However, he considered it was as fair for the poor as for the rich to enjoy themselves when "coronating" the King. He desired it to be stated that no riot had taken place on Wednesday, and that when told they would get no more champagne until they went off the footpath, the people went off it quietly. On both Wednesday and that day champagne had been given to several people who had produced hospital tickets. He had received no payment for his labors, and the members of the committee had been paid at only 7-6 per week.

On the completion of the champagne distribution, the committee distributed a quantity of cast off clothing which had been sent to the shop by charitable people.

## THE FAMINE

### RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

| Name of Province. | Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces. | | | |
| Bombay and Sindh ... ... ... | 200763 | 76356 | 277124 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | — | 2155 | 2155 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 212 | 962 | 1174 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... ... ... | 19685 | 1636 | 21321 |
| Total British Provinces ... | 220965 | 81409 | 302374 |
| Native States. | | | |
| Rajputana States ... ... ... | 41993 | 6805 | 48798 |
| Central India States ... ... ... | 38707 | 3579 | 42286 |
| Baroda ... ... ... ... | 29165 | 13170 | 41335 |
| Bombay Native States... ... ... | 45247 | 14473 | 59720 |
| Total Native States ... | 154112 | 38027 | 192139 |
| Grand Total ... | 375077 | 119436 | 494513 |

| Name of Province. | Present Week. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces. | | | | |
| Bombay and Sindh ... ... | 214474 | 79995 | 294469 | +17345 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | ..... | 2072 | 2072 | — 83 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 91 | 908 | 1002 | — 172 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... ... | 20753 | 2001 | 22754 | + 833 |
| Total British Provinces ... | 235321 | 84976 | 320297 | +17923 |
| Native States. | | | | |
| Rajputana States ... ... | 36485 | 6269 | 42754 | — 6044 |
| Central India States ... | 22314 | 1 | 22314 | —19972 |
| Baroda ... ... ... | 33370 | 13303 | 47673 | + 6338 |
| Bombay Native States ... | 45288 | 9399 | 54624 | — 5096 |
| Total Native States ... | 137457 | 29908 | 167365 | —24774 |
| Grand Total ... | 372778 | 114884 | 487662 | — 6851 |


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## THE GROWTH OF THE IRISH LEAGUE.

### FORCES OF DISORDER ACTIVE.

The Special Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writing from Dublin on July 1st says:—Dublin, Tuesday.—The organization for the promised autumn campaign still occupies the attention of the leaders of the Nationalist party in Ireland. The next step is to be the fixing up of county conventions, in carrying out which Messrs. John Redmond and William O'Brien will take the lead. An earnest endeavour is, as I have already mentioned, to be made to fuse the townsman with the agricultural tenant, so that in future the United Irish League may become stronger than it has been since its inception. This amalgamation does not appear to be probable in the immediate future; but those who are watching the political game over here see an awakening of the forces of disorder that have remained practically dormant since the life deserted from the old National League and the Irish Federation.

There in Dublin the awakening has been sudden, and day by day there are further signs that the movement of unrest is gathering in force. It began with the Nannetti incident a few Sundays ago, and has been increasing since then. On Sunday a section of the advanced Nationalists of the uneducated type brought to a head a programme of anti-British demonstration which, without any attempt at interference by the police, they have been practising for some time past. On Sunday afternoons, by permission of the general of the district, military bands play to the public in the Phœnix Park. Last Sunday the Leaguers assembled over six hundred strong, and made such uproarious noises that the programme had to be stopped after the second piece had been played. The victors sang Nationalist songs and hurled foul epithets at the soldiers, and having hooted the band out of the park they formed up and marched through the city, shouting their sentiments and hissing at the tokens of loyalty hung out by the Unionists. They had full licence, and the police did not interfere with them, a fact which is freely commented upon.

The feeling of the law-abiding portion of the community is that the authorities are endeavouring to kill the League movement in the city with kindness, and, having regard to the rapid growth of the forces of disorder, the citizens regard with considerable concern the ineptitude of the Castle.

## JAPANESE STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

### PASSENGERS MISSING.

A despatch dated Chemulpo, June 13, says the O. S. K. steamer Kumagawa-maru, which left here at noon on the 11th inst., came into collision with the O. S. K. Kisogawa-maru off Osei Island (in the Imperial Archipelago), about twenty miles from Chemulpo, during a dense fog about 11 p.m. on the same day. The Kumagawa sunk in two minutes. Seven of the crew, including the Chief Engineer, together with three Japanese, fifteen Koreans and seventeen European passengers, are missing. Nineteen passengers, including one European, three Japanese and fifteen Koreans, were rescued by the Kisagawa and brought here last evening. The Kisogawa and the cruiser Chikushi proceeded this morning to the scene of the wreck.

According to news reaching the head office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha 18 passengers (out of a total of 40) and 8 of the crew (out of a total of 26) are missing. A Korean passenger on the Kisogawa was drowned, and a Japanese passenger is missing. The Kisogawa sustained only slight damage to her bows. She rescued 28 of the passengers and crew of the Kumagawa, and conveyed them to Chemulpo. Five of the crew of the Kumaga remained on Osei Island for the purpose of searching for the missing passengers and crew. The Kisogawa proceeded to the scene of the disaster on the morning of the 12th. The Kumagawa sank at about three miles captains north-west of Osei Island. In the opinion of the of the two steamers, there is no hope of the Kumagawa being raised. Hinode-maru has also proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

The Kumagawa left Chemulpo on the morning of the 11th for Moji. She carried no bags of mail and 2,483 bags of cereals. She was built at Osaka in March, 1890, at a cost of a little over Yen. 60,000. Her registered tonnage was 346.

In its issue of the 16th ult., the Kobe Chronicle said:—According to a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Chemulpo with reference to the collision between the O.S.K. steamer Kisogawa-maru and Kumagawa-maru, as a result of which the latter vessel was sunk, it appears that the loss of life was not so serious as the first telegram stated. The Japanese Consul gives the total number of passengers missing as twelve, three being Japanese, eight Koreans and one American.

## ELECTRIC TRAM DISASTER AT HUDDERSFIELD.

### THREE PEOPLE KILLED.

An alarming accident took place on the electric tramway system at Huddersfield late at night on June 28. Great efforts had been made by the Municipality to complete the electrification of routes, which had been previously worked by steam, before the Coronation. One of those just completed was that to Almondbury, a suburb which stands on a hill some two miles from the town, Somerset-road, by which it is reached, is a continuous gradient, quite a mile in length.

A car to the town between ten and eleven o'clock at night stopped on the loop half-way down the hill, waiting for a car travelling in the opposite direction to pass it. As nothing could be seen of the other car, it proceeded on its way to the town, and almost immediately it seemed to get out of control. The trolley arm left the wire, plunging the car into darkness. A panic ensued, but the motion of the car was too great to enable any of the passengers to get off. It went whizzing past the car for Almondbury standing in the next loop, but, failing to negotiate a sharp curve at the bottom of Somerset-road, went straight across the street, smashing the pavement, and dashing with great force into the shop of Mr. Hollingworth, grocer. The wooden front of this establishment collapsed, and the front of the car was driven in.

Immediately there was a scene of great excitement. Several persons, not only in the car, but who were passing along the street, were seriously injured. Amongst the latter were Mrs. Emma Moorhouse, of Longeley, aged about fifty, and her daughter Marian, aged eleven, both of whom succumbed to their injuries. Mrs. Edward Taylor, aged fifty, of Almondbury Common, who was on the car expired from the effects of her injuries almost immediately after her arrival in the infirmary. Her son Harry, aged ten, lies there in a critical condition, suffering from a fractured leg and severe injuries to the head. Mrs. Whitehead was also injured about the head, and her condition is described as critical. Two sisters in the service of a Mrs. Wrigley, of Almondbury, were both removed to the infirmary, one of them suffering from a crushed foot which has since been amputated. In addition to the three killed, there are six whose injuries are described as severe.

## FLAG OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

### A CURIOUS STORY.

The flag of the 2nd Irish Brigade, one of the two regiments said to have been commanded by "Colonel" Linch, has found its way to Kingston-on-Thames, and was presented to the mayor of that borough (Dr. W. E. St. Lawrence Finny) by soldier just returned from South Africa. The flag is in the Boer colours, and bears the name of the brigade and words "For liberty," and "Remember '98." In reference to the Irish rebellion of that year, it was found under the most dramatic circumstances. Shortly after a fight in which the 2nd Irish Brigade took part, and just before it was disbanded, the dead body of one of its members was found lying on the veld. The flag was wrapped around his body, and pinned to it was the fly-leaf of a Bible, on which was written in blood the following words: "Send this flag to Dublin, and pray for the soul of Patrick Mooney. Good bye." Sewn into the flag was an ancient-looking bullet and a piece of paper, on which was written: "The bullet was taken from the dead body of an Irish patriot who died for his country in 1798, named Patrick O'More."

## THE ACTION AGAINST SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Sir Thomas Lipton says in a message to the "New York World": "Mr. Barrie's engagement has come to an end, and this presumably explains his action. I shall certainly resist any claim which I consider unjust and unfounded."—Laffan.

Mr. Gilbert, the solicitor employed by Mr. Barrie, states that the latter is suing Sir T. Lipton for 11,515 dollars as commission for booming Sir T. Lipton's business in connexion with the Cup races of 1901. Mr. Barrie claims that such services were recognised and fully paid for in 1899, and says that he has the correspondence with Sir T. Lipton, in which the latter continues him (Mr. Barrie) as his agent in the same way for 1901.

Mr. Taylor, the solicitor employed by Sir T. Lipton, denies that the Cup races were in any way utilised to boom the trade. "Mr. Barrie", he declares, "was employed merely in a clerical capacity, and whatever money he received in excess of his salary was simply a gratuity."

According to the "Mail and Express" Mr. Barrie is suing for payment for his services in arranging the preliminaries of the Cup races.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The following (says the "Mail's" correspondent) are extracts from exercises written by boys attending the gymnasia (high schools) in Vienna:

"The lion roared so loudly that one could not hear him."

"Lucullus brought the first Christmas tree from Asia into Europe."

"Wine and beer are spiritual drinks."

In reply to the question: "Why was the town of Brundisium of such great importance to the Romans?" one promising youth said: "Because they embarked there for America."

According to a Foreign Office report on the Consular district of San Francisco, dredging for gold in the river-bed is receiving increased attention. The area worked yields from 7½d. to 3s. 1d. per cubic yard, while the cost of working the dredgers, including an allowance for wear and tear of machinery, is said to be less than 2½d. per cubic yard. Many of the gold-bearing streams, whose bars and benches have been found unprofitable to work by other processes, are becoming available for this system of working.

Foreigners, by certain concatenations of ideas, and an ignorance of our language, have frequently adopted misconceptions that are almost incredible. Grosley, who published an account of his tour through England, having heard in the House of Commons a loud vociferation for members to take their places, represented it as a proof of our national corruption, that individuals frequently rose in Parliament, and loudly demanded appointments to lucrative offices. As a confirmation of this absurdity, an emigrant priest was heard yesterday afternoon to inform one of his countrymen that an air-balloon was always let off to announce the dissolution of Parliament.—From the "Times" of 1802.

The Court House at Singapore boasted a very valuable clock suspended from the wall directly opposite the Bench. One day during the session of the Supreme Court, a particularly meek-looking Chinaman entered carrying a ladder. Removing his hat, and bowing to the Bench with utmost gravity, he proceeded to remove the clock with businesslike expedition. Tucking clock under one arm, and ladder under the other, he passed out unchallenged, everyone present regarding him as a coolie sent to remove the clock for the purpose of cleaning it. Several days passed, and, the clock not being returned, the magistrate reported the delay to the Public Works Department. The P.W.D. knew nothing wh

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is nearly six months ago since Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons gave a distinct and definite promise that the recommendations of the joint committee of inquiry into the Patriotic Fund organization would be carried out without delay. The establishment of a Naval and Military Pension Board to administer the funds now vested in the Royal Patriotic Fund Commissioners was the most important of these recommendations. So open and candid was Mr. Balfour in claiming that the Government were in "very hearty sympathy" with the recommendation that Mr. Kearley, who had moved an amendment to the Address in connection with the matter, was induced to withdraw it. In our comments on February 1, we wrote: "The general public will hail with the liveliest satisfaction the abolition of an organisation which ", as Mr. Kearley truly said, "had lost the confidence of the public, had dried up the fount of benevolence, and had administered its funds more like those of a workhouse than of a benevolent body. It appears, however, that the satisfaction anticipated was much too prematurely expected. No change, so far as we have been able to discover, has yet taken place in the organisation so well and truly denounced. Things seem to remain in status quo in spite of committee recommendations, parliamentary assurances, and public distrust. It was hinted at the time we refer to that there might be some legal difficulties in the way of immediately carrying out the committee's suggestion; but Mr. Balfour gave his further assurance that the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund would not think of allowing their charter to stand in the way of any reforms which the Government might desire. We are led to refer to this matter again by seeing that complaints are still rife in the press regarding the impoverished condition of many of the survivors of theCrimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, and hints have been thrown out that it would be a gracious act on the part of His Majesty at the present time to do something for these poor and deserving veterans. But why should the goodness of the King be appealed to when the liberality of the nation has already done so much? There has never been in the history of public funds such a scandal as that which the maladministration of the money subscribed by the people after the Crimean war has caused.

Now that the land enjoys the blessings of peace, it may not be uninteresting to look back on some of the work of the military and civil surgeons, more especially during the first period which ended in March 1900 with the relief of Ladysmith after a siege of four months. A glance at the list of drugs used during that time will enable us to form some idea of the work of the medical officers. Commencing with anæsthetics, we find that 132 lbs. of chloroform were issued and 49½ drachms of cocaine. The chloroform issued was sufficient to anæsthetise 10,000 patients; of either the amount issued was 10 lbs. 15 oz., a relatively small amount. Of boric acid 115 lbs were issued, and of carbolic acid 99 lbs. As might be expected, opium was much in demand; of laudanum 113 lbs. were requisitioned; of liquid extract of opium 40 lbs. 1 oz.; of tincture of chloroform and morphia 65 lbs. 6 oz.; of tincture of ipecac and opium 4 lbs. 1 oz.; of wine of opium 8 lbs.; of paregoric elixir 109 lbs. 6 oz.; of aromatic powder with opium 48 lbs.; of powdered opium 5 lbs.; of morphia 1 lb. 10 oz. Besides this, 21 lbs. of chloral were consumed. And if we would estimate fairly the work done by the medical officers, we may add to these the list of surgical necessaries: Medicated wools, 3,819 lbs.; 10,417 yards of medicated gauze and 10,585 bandages. In the four hospitals at Intombi on January 1,1900, there were 1,205 patients under treatment, not counting the drivers, coollies, &c., which brought the total to 2, 557. That all the difficulties were overcome redounds greatly to the energy and resourcefulness of Lieut. Colonel Stoneman, A.S.C.

Preliminary arrangements have now been made by the War Office for the return of a large proportion of the troops in South Africa. At the close of the war there were, exclusive of the local forces, 202,000 men under arms. Of these, 70,000 men, including volunteers, militia, yeomanry, and reservists, must be brought home before the general relief of regular regiments can be undertaken. The authorities have issued an outline of the order in which the corps will be embarked, including a considerable number of units, who are to be sent direct from South Africa to India and other colonies. The 3rd Grenadier Guards and the 3rd Scottish Rifles have already sailed for Southampton.

The order for the rustication of the whole of the cadets in "C" Company at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, expired at six o'clock on Wednesday night. It is said that twenty-seven cadets failed to prove an alibi, and are to leave the College. There are in the company thirty seniors and thirty-four juniors. A number of the cadets have packed up and are ready to leave. The college authorities refuse all information, and the assistant commandant has issued an order to the effect that no newspaper reporter is to be allowed to enter the grand entrance, where the college notices are usually displayed. It is understood that in view of the committee's report on military education the War Office have decided to make several changes in the staff, and appointments in the college have been offered to two officers.

The proposed improvements to the Governor's Island military station in New York Harbour will more than double its size and transform it into the finest army post in the country. They contemplate an addition of sixty acres to the present area, so that the new island will be 150 acres in extent. The work means the construction of 5,800 linear feet of crib dyke work. The space so enclosed will require more than 4,000,000 cubic yards of sand to fill it. There will be improvements all along the water front of the present island, with a new wharf and increased depth of water. It is planned to reclaim about sixty acres from the bay. The greater part of the rock now being taken from the New York rapid transit subway is being used in the bay for the purposes of this reclamation. On the easterly side of the island will be a line of wharves. Great storehouses will be erected on these to be filled with provisions in case of war. Piers will enable transports to embark and land troops, arms, and ammunition with the greatest possible speed. The wharves and stores will give accommodation for every branch of the United States Army, and will entirely obviate the difficulties encountered during the war with Spain in the matter of receiving and landing troops and stores. At the present time the island accommodates only 400 men. The new plans will afford accommodation for 1,200 men, or a full regiment, permanently.

Thirteen new submarine vessels are ordered to be constructed for the French Navy, and of these five are to be built at Cherbourg, and the remainder at Toulon. It will be a feature of the new class of vessel that they are to be capable of being submerged in the period of five minutes; and if this can be effected a great improvement in this respect will be obtained over the earlier vessels of the class, which required about half an hour to allow them to become submerged and in proper working order. Electricity is to be the motive power in these new vessels when they are being operated below the surface of the water.

The dock yard officials at Portsmouth have been requested to fix the earliest date at which the cruisers Good Hope and Drakes can be got ready for commission; and the Cruiser Squadron will be reconstituted in the late autumn, when Rear-Admiral Fawkes takes over the command,and the places of the present vessels taken by the latest and largest of our first-class armoured cruisers. A large portion of the armour for the 9·2 guns of the new cruiser Leviathan has been delivered at Portsmouth, and will shortly be placed in position.

Mr. Arnold-Forster stated some time ago, in answer to a question put to him by Colonel Denny, M. P., with reference to the shortage of engineer officers in the Royal Navy, that there were six candidates to be examined for direct entry as probationary assistant engineers. This examination took place last month, but I am not aware yet that any appointments have resulted from it. In addition to possessing certificates of service in approved engineering firms, and of attendance for a specified period at certain technical colleges, these candidates have been required to pass in the following subjects, i.e., elementary mathematics, statics, hydro-statics, dynamics, mechanism, applied mechanics, physics, and chemistry. It is stated that only two of the candidates have been successful in obtaining qualifying marks, and that three of them have not even succeeded in getting 10 per cent. of the maximum marks allotted for the subjects enumerated above. It does not appear from this that the technical colleges are anxious to supply many qualified people for the engineer branch of the Royal Navy.


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THE MORAL.

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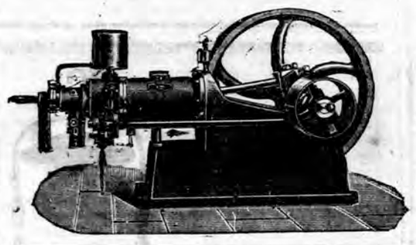

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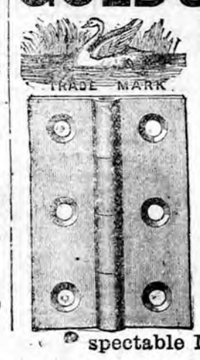


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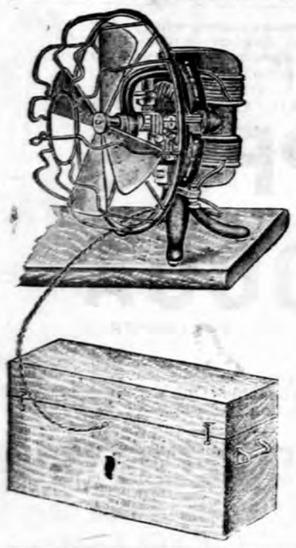

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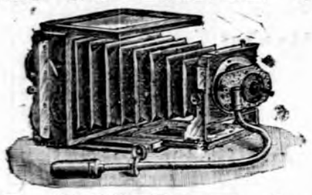

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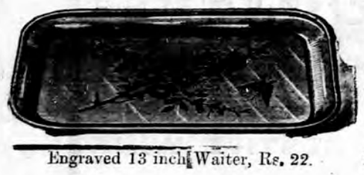
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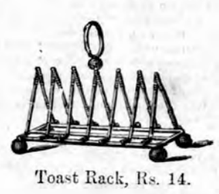
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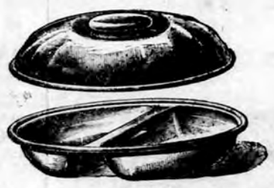
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